

THE NEW INTERMEDIATE ILLUSTRATED GEOGRAPHY



BY THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS,
MONTREAL
50, COTTE STREET, 50

J. CHAPLEAU & SON, Printers & Bookbinders, 31 Cotte Street

G 127
B7
1876
fol.

Copie de priu n° 1086.

II

THE NEW INTERMEDIATE
ILLUSTRATED GEOGRAPHY

FOR THE USE
OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

IN THE
DOMINION OF CANADA



BY THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS
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Registered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, by P. L. LESAGE, at the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

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PREFACE.

The favorable reception which our preceding geographical publications have obtained, together with the desire, which the heads of several educational establishments have manifested, to see our course completed, have induced us to undertake the compilation of the present work, which is chiefly designed to supply the want of an elementary treatise, for the pupils of the middle course. This volume is necessarily less complete than that of our *Illustrated Geography*, but it is sufficiently developed, however, to satisfy the exigencies of the course for which it is intended. In this, as in other works of the same nature, we follow, throughout, a rational and systematical method, so that the pupil having thoroughly mastered one lesson, will experience but little embarrassment in the subsequent ones.

In order not to augment too much the size of the volume, and consequently the price of the book, we have decided to dispense with the system which is now generally adopted in all didactic works of annexing questions to each lesson of the text: to supply, however, the deficiency arising from the want of enough of catechetical matter to render the lessons sufficiently lucid, and in order to enjoy the advantages of the method without at the same time assuming its defects, we give, as an instance, the questions in connection with the 17th lesson only. The first sixteen lessons, containing the preliminaries and definitions, have questions inserted also. In the other lessons, as the matter is presented in the same order, it will be easy to adapt the questions to suit, since, for the most part, a change of a few words is all that will be required.

This work comprises two distinct parts, each of which has its own particular importance: the *text*, or the part which the pupils require to commit to memory, and the *exercises*, which refer to the demonstrations on the maps.

The *text*, although occupying but a comparatively small space, nevertheless embraces a complete *whole*, and about as much as the pupils of this section absolutely require to know, as: situation of countries, population, religion, government, &c.

The *exercises* afford an easy and agreeable means to impress upon the mind of the learner the contents of the maps, without fatiguing the memory with nomenclatures as tedious to learn as they are easy to forget. Every day experience proves the excellence of these *exercises* both on account of the great attraction which pupils find in studies of this nature, and the progress which is the result of them, for success almost invariably accompanies a study which pleases; and, in effect, ought not the chief aim of all educational works be to furnish a pleasing and easy means of acquiring knowledge.

The volume concludes with a few tables showing the districts, counties, towns, villages, &c., of the different provinces of Canada. These tables contain information which could otherwise be found only after long research: with a few explanations from the teacher, they can be referred to by the pupil when necessary.

The maps need no commendation; a single glance at them suffices to prove their excellence. The maps of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada were engraved expressly for this work.

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THE NEW INTERMEDIATE ILLUSTRATED GEOGRAPHY.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE OF OTTAWA.

PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS.

LESSON I.—PRELIMINARIES.

1. *What is Geography?*—**Geography** is a description of the earth and the people who inhabit it.

2. *Is the Surface of the Earth level?*—The **Surface of the Earth** is not level, it presents a large number of Physical Features.

3. *What do you mean by Physical Features?*—**Physical Features** are portions of various forms which bear different names; as, mountains, seas, rivers, &c.

4. *How are the physical features divided?*—The physical features are divided into **Land** and **Water**.

LESSON II.—NATURAL DIVISIONS OF LAND.

5. *What are the natural divisions of Land?*—The natural **Divisions** of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, hills, mountains, volcanoes, &c.

6. *What is a Continent?*—A **Continent** is a vast division of land which can be traversed without crossing seas. Ex.: America. (a)

7. *What is an Island?*—An **Island** is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water. Ex.: The Island of Orleans, near Quebec.

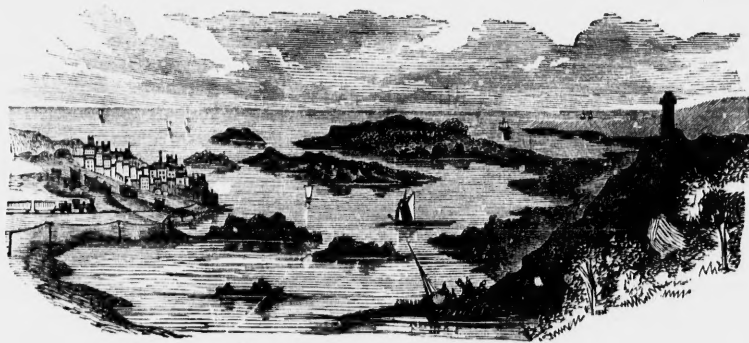
8. *What is an Archipelago?*—An **Archipelago** is a group of islands.

9. *What is a Peninsula?*—A **Peninsula** is a portion of land almost surrounded by water. Ex.: Nova Scotia.

10. *What is an Isthmus?*—An **Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land which connects two larger portions. Ex.: The Isthmus of Panama.

11. *What is a Cape?*—A **Cape** is a point of land which extends into the water. Ex.: Cape Sable, in Nova Scotia.

(a) If any of the physical features are in the vicinity and well known by the pupils, they should be cited in preference to those given as examples.



CITY, PENINSULA, ISLAND, MOUNTAIN, &c.

LESSON III.—CONTINENTAL FEATURES.

12. *What is a Mountain?*—A **Mountain** is a high elevation of land. Ex.: Mount Royal.

13. *What is meant by the altitude of a mountain?*—The **Altitude** of a mountain is its height above the sea or a river.

14. *What is meant by a Mountain Chain, or Range?*—A **Mountain Chain** or **Range** is many mountains joined together. Ex.: Notre Dame Mountains, in Rimouski County, P. Q.

15. *What is a Hill?*—A **Hill** is a small mountain. Ex.: The western part of Mount Royal.

16. *What is a Volcano?*—A **Volcano** is a mountain which emits burning matter. Ex.: Mount Vesuvius, in Italy.

17. *What is a Plain?*—A **Plain** is a flat tract of country, or apparently of the same level. Ex.: The Plain of Chambly.

18. *What is a Plateau Table-Land?*—A **Plateau** or **Table-Land** is an elevated plain. Ex.: the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, are a plateau.

19. *What is a Valley?*—A **Valley** is a plain between mountains or hills, ordinarily crossed by a river. Ex.: the Valley of the St-Maurice.

20. *What is a Desert?*—A **Desert** is an uninhabited and barren tract of country. Ex.: the northern part of the North West Territory.

LESSON IV.—NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

21. *What are the Natural Divisions of water?*—The **Natural Divisions** of water are oceans, seas, gulfs, straits, havens, streams, rivers, lakes, etc.

22. *What is an Ocean?*—An **Ocean** is the largest body of salt water separating continents. Ex.: the Atlantic Ocean, east of America.

23. *What is a Sea?*—A **Sea** is part of an ocean. Ex.: the Mediterranean Sea.

24. *What is a Gulf?*—A **Gulf** or **Bay** is a part of the sea which stretches inland. Ex.: the Gulf of St-Lawrence; the Bay of Fundy.

25. *What is a Strait?*—A **Strait** is a narrow passage of water which unites two larger portions. Ex.: the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

26. *What is a Haven?*—A **Haven** is a portion of water which extends inland and affords security for ships.

27. *What is a Reef?*—A **Reef** is a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water on which ships are sometimes wrecked.

28. *What is a Current?*—A **Current** is a part of the sea in which the water flows as in a river.

LESSON V.—CONTINENTAL WATERS.

29. *What is a Lake?*—A **Lake** is a portion of water almost surrounded by land; if very small it is called a pond.

30. *What is the Valley or Basin of a river?*—The **Valley** or **Basin** of a River is the tract of country drained by the river and its affluents. Ex.: the Valley of the St-Lawrence which extends from its two banks to the sources of its tributaries.

31. *What is a slope?*—A **Slope** is part of a basin. Ex.: the River St-Lawrence has a north and a south slope.

32. *What is a Water-Shed?*—A **Water-Shed** is the separation of two slopes. Ex.: the Mountains of Gaspé are the water-shed between the St-Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs.

33. *What is a River?*—A **River** is a large stream of water which flows into a larger portion. Ex.: the St-Lawrence.

34. *What is a Stream?*—A **Stream** is a smaller body of water than a river.

LESSON VI.—CONTINENTAL WATERS.—
(Continued).

35. *What is an Affluent or Tributary?*—An **Affluent** or **Tributary** is a river that flows into another river; the place where two courses of water unite is called **Confluence**. Ex.: the City of Sorel is situated at the confluence of the River Richelieu with the St-Lawrence, and the Richelieu is an affluent or tributary of the St-Lawrence.

36. *What is the Source and the Mouth of a river?*—The **Source** of a river is the place in which it takes its rise or commences; the **Mouth** is the place where it empties or flows.

37. *What is meant by Up a River and Down a River?*—**Up a River** is towards its source, and **Down a River** is towards its Mouth.

38. *Where is the Right Bank and the Left Bank of a River?*—The **Right Bank of a River** is

the bank on the right hand of a person turned towards its mouth, or going down the stream, and the **Left Bank** is the one on his left.

39. *What is a Cataract or Falls?*—A **Cataract** or **Falls** is the falling of water over a precipice. It is also called a **Cascade**. Ex.: the Falls of Niagara.

40. *What is a Canal?*—A **Canal** is an artificial river or channel filled with water for the passage of vessels. Ex.: Rideau Canal.

41. *What is a Torrent?*—A **Torrent** is a rapid current of water occasioned by rain or the melting of snow.

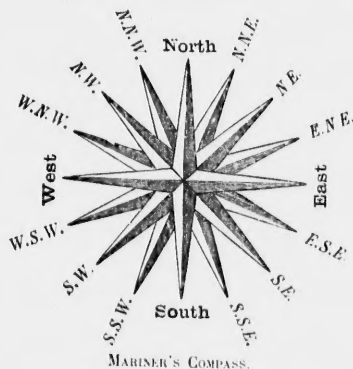
LESSON VII.

42. *How may the Position of the different points on the surface of the earth be determined?*—The **Position** of different places is found by means of the **Mariner's Compass** and the **Circles**.

43. *Which are the Cardinal Points?*—The **Cardinal Points** are North, South, East, and West.

45. *What side is the East?*—The **East** is the side towards which the sun rises.

46. *What side is the West?*—The **West** is the side towards which the sun sets.



47. *Where is the South?*—The **South** is the side on which the sun is at noon.

48 *Where is the North?*—The **North** is the point opposite the South.

49 *How may the Cardinal Points be found out?*—The **Cardinal Points** may be found out by a person turning to the sun at noon, he will face the south, his back to the north, his right hand to the west and his left to the east.

50 *How are the intermediate Points named?*—The intermediate **Points** take their name from the two points between which they are. (See the Illustration, page 3).

51 *Where are the Cardinal Points on maps?*—On maps, the N. is at the top, the S. at the bottom; the E., at the right, and the W., at the left.

LESSON VIII.—MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

52 *Of what shape is the earth?*—The earth is **Round**, nearly like an orange.

53 *How is it known that the earth is round?*—The earth is known to be round: 1st, because it was several times circumnavigated, 2nd, because its shadow on the moon during an eclipse is always round; &c.

54 *What is the length of the Circumference of the earth?*—The Circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles.

55 *What is the length of the Diameter of the earth?*—The **Diameter** of the earth is nearly 8,000 miles.

56 *What is the Diameter called around which the earth seems to revolve?*—The **Diameter** around which the earth appears to revolve is called the **Axis**.

57 *How many principal Motions has the earth?*—The earth has two principal **Motions**: one on its axis; the other around the sun.

58 *In what direction does the earth revolve on its axis?*—The earth turns on its axis from West to East.

59 *How long does the earth take to revolve on its axis?*—The earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours.

60 *How long does the earth take to describe its revolution around the sun?*—The earth revolves around the sun once in about 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

61 *What effect is produced by the diurnal, or daily revolution?*—The **Diurnal** revolution of the earth produces day and night.

62 *What effect is produced by the revolution of the earth around the sun?*—The **Revolution** of the earth around the sun produces the seasons, which are Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

LESSON IX.—CIRCLES.

63 *What are Circles in Geography?*—**Circles** in Geography are imaginary lines passing around the earth on its surface.

64 *How are Circles in Geography divided?*—The Circles of the earth are divided into two kinds; **Great** and **Small Circles**.

65 *Into how many parts is each circle of the Sphere divided?*—Each circle of the Sphere is divided into 360 degrees, each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute, into 60 seconds.

66 *Which are the Great Circles?*—The **Great Circles** are the Horizon, the Meridians, the Equator, and the Ecliptic.

67 *What is the Horizon?*—The **Horizon** is a great circle which divides the earth into two equal parts.

68 *What is the Sensible Horizon?*—The **Sensible Horizon** is the circle which bounds our view and where the earth appears to touch the sky.

Each part of the Globe has its particular Horizon.

69 *What is the Equator?*—The **Equator** is a great circle which runs from east to west at an equal distance from the Poles.

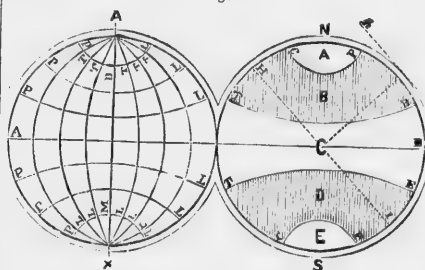
70 *What are the Poles?*—The **Poles** are the two extremities of the earth's axis (No. 56).

71 *How many Poles are there?*—There are two

Poles: the North, or Arctic Pole (*a*) and the South, or Antarctic (*b*) Pole

72. *How does the equator divide the earth?*—The equator divides the earth into two equal parts: one called the **Northern Hemisphere** (*c*), and the other, the **Southern Hemisphere**.

Fig. 3



Circles and Zones.

HL.	Rational Horizon.	CP.	Polar Circles.
hi.	Sensible Horizon.	PL.	Parallels.
AB.	Equator.	AP, PP.	Latitude.
N.	North Pole.	ML, LL.	Longitude.
S.	South Pole.	C.	Torrid Zone.
AX.	Axis of the Earth.	B.	N. temperate Zone.
MD, LT.	Meridians.	D.	S. temperate Zone.
TR.	Tropic of Cancer.	A, E.	Frigid Zone.
TE.	Tropic of Capricorn.		

LESSON X.—CIRCLES.—(Continued).

73. *What is a Meridian?*—A **Meridian** is a great circle which extends north and south around the earth passing through the poles, and divides the earth into two hemispheres; the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.

74. *Why is this circle called Meridian?*—It is called Meridian, because when the sun reaches

(a) *Arctic*, because of the constellation called Great Bear (*Arctos*) which is in the north of the heavens.

(b) *Opposite the Arctic*

(c) *Sphere* means *globe*, or *ball*; *Hemisphere* means *half a sphere*.

this line, it is noon, mid-day for the people who live on the illuminated portion.

75. *What is a First Meridian?*—A **First Meridian** is a particular meridian, varying with different countries, from which longitude is reckoned. Ex.: In England the First Meridian passes through Greenwich; in the United States, through Washington; and in France, through Paris, &c.

76. *Which are the Small Circles?*—The **Small Circles** are the Tropics, the Polar Circles, and the Parallels of Latitude.

77. *What are the Tropics?*—The **Tropics** are two circles parallel to the equator, at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from it.

78. *How are the Tropics distinguished?*—The one north of the equator is called the **Tropic of Cancer**; and that south, the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

79. *What are the Polar Circles?*—The **Polar Circles** are two smaller circles parallel to the equator, and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the poles; the one at the north called the **Arctic Circle**, and that at the south, called the **Antarctic Circle**.

LESSON XI.—LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

80. *What is Latitude?*—Latitude is the distance of any place, north or south from the equator

81. *How are the Degrees of latitude counted?*—The **Degrees** of latitude are counted on the meridian, beginning at the equator.

82. *How can north or south latitude be distinguished on maps?*—Latitude is north when the degrees are counted in going upwards, looking towards the top of the map, and south when they count in looking towards the bottom of the map

83. *What is Longitude?*—**Longitude** is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

84. *How can east or west longitude be distinguished on a map?*—Longitude is east when the

degrees count towards the right, and *west* when they count towards the left.

LESSON XII.—ZONES AND CLIMATES.

85. *What are Zones?*—**Zones** or **Belts** are divisions made on the terrestrial globe by the tropics and polar circles.

86. *How many Zones are there?*—There are five zones: one **Torrid**; two **Temperate**, and two **Frigid**.

87. *Where is the Torrid Zone?*—The **Torrid Zone** is between the two tropics.

88. *Where are the Temperate Zones?*—The **Temperate Zones** are comprised between the tropics and the polar circles.

89. *Where are the Frigid Zones?*—The **Frigid Zones** lie between the polar circles and the poles.

90. *What is meant by Climate?*—By **Climate** is meant the different degrees of heat or cold at the surface of the earth. (c)

91. *Which Zone is the hottest?*—The **Torrid Zone** is the hottest. (Torrid means burning).

92. *What is said of the Climate of the Frigid Zones?*—The coldest Climate is in the **Frigid Zones**.

93.—*What is said of the Climate of the Temperate Zones?*—The Climate of the **Temperate Zones** is milder and more agreeable than that of the other zones. However, the climate of these zones varies more or less according to the proximity of distance from the others.

LESSON XIII.—THE PRODUCTIONS OF EACH ZONE.

94. *What effect has the climate of the Torrid Zone on the human race?*—The climate of the **Torrid Zone** renders man weak, languid, and indolent.

(a) This definition only refers to heat and cold, the Climate may also be considered as healthy or unhealthy, dry or damp. When places known by the pupils possess any of these conditions, they may be advantageously cited as examples.

95. *What sorts of animals does this Zone produce?*—The animals of this Zone are numerous and generally very ferocious; the serpents and other reptiles are generally very venomous. The birds are very beautiful.

96. *What are the vegetable productions?*—The vegetables in the **Torrid Zone** grow with great luxuriance. The fruits are delicious and refreshing, the flowers beautiful.

97. *What is the effect of the climate of the Temperate Zones on man?*—In the **Temperate Zones** man enjoys better health, is more active, happier, and more civilized.

98. *What effect does this climate produce on animals?*—The animals of these Zones are less ferocious and more useful.

99. *What is said of vegetables in the Temperate Zones?*—The vegetables of these Zones are more useful, the fruit more substantial, and grain for the use of man and other animals more abundant.

100. *What effect has the climate of the Frigid Zones on mankind?*—The climate of the **Frigid Zones** renders man, stupid and inactive, and generally impedes the growth of his body and the development of his mind.

101. *What is said of the productions of the Frigid Zones?*—These Zones produce a large quantity of furry animals; but there is little vegetation.

LESSON XIV.—THE THREE PHYSICAL OR NATURAL KINGDOMS.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

102. *Of what does the Animal Kingdom consist?*—The **Animal Kingdom** comprises all living creatures on the earth and in the waters.

103. *What are Carnivorous Animals?*—**Carnivorous Animals** are those that feed upon flesh; as, the lion, the tiger, the bear, the wolf, the fox, &c.

104. *What is meant by Domestic Animals?*—**Domestic Animals** are those that live with

man ; as, the horse, the ox, the ass, the sheep, the dog, the cat, &c.

105. *What are Birds ?*—**Birds** are animals which have wings and feathers.

106. *What are Birds of Prey ?*—**Birds of Prey** are birds that live on flesh or fish ; as, the condor, the vulture, the eagle, the owl, &c.

107. *Which is the largest Bird ?*—The ostrich. This bird is a native of Africa ; it does not fly, but runs very quickly.

108. *What are Fishes ?*—**Fishes** are animals that live in the water ; as, the whale which is the largest of fishes, the dolphin, the shark, the cod, the salmon, the porpoise, the wolf-fish, the herring, &c. Some of them are very voracious.

109. *What are Reptiles ?*—**Reptiles** are creeping animals ; as crocodiles, alligators, serpents, worms, lizards, &c.

110. *What are Amphibious Animals ?*—**Amphibious Animals** are those that live on land and in water ; as, the crocodile, the tortoise, the frog, &c.

111. *What are the Insects ?*—**Insects** are small animals without bones, having the body jointed.

LESSON XV.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

112. *What is the Vegetable Kingdom ?*—By the **Vegetable Kingdom** is meant all trees and plants.

113. *Do all Trees and Plants grow equally in every country ?*—**Trees** and **Plants** do not grow equally in all countries ; each country has its own peculiar trees and plants.

114. *What does the most part of Trees and Plants produce ?*—The most part of **Trees** and **Plants** produce flowers and fruit.

115. *Where do the most beautiful Flowers and richest Fruits grow ?*—The most beautiful

Flowers and richest **Fruits** grow in the Torrid Zone.

116. *Which are the principal Fruits of hot or tropical countries ?*—The principal **Fruits** of hot countries are, oranges, pine-apples, bananas, nutmegs, figs, olives, &c.

117. *What are the principal Fruits of the Temperate Zones ?*—The principal **Fruits** of the Temperate Zones are grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, melons, cucumbers, &c.

118. *What are the principal Grains of these regions ?*—The principal **Grains** of the Temperate Zones are wheat, oats, barley, corn, rice, &c.

119. *Where are Coffee and Tea produced ?*—**Coffee** is produced in Arabia and the tropical regions of America, and **Tea** principally in China and India.

120. *Where are Sugar and Cotton produced ?*—**Sugar** and **Cotton** are produced principally in tropical countries and in the southern portion of the United States. Beet-root sugar is produced in temperate regions.

LESSON XVI.

THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

121. *What is meant by the Mineral Kingdom ?* By the **Mineral Kingdom** is meant the various kinds of stones, metals, and ores which are drawn from the earth.

122. *What are the principal metals ?*—The principal **Metals** are gold (the most precious of all), iron (the most useful), silver, platina, mercury, copper, tin, lead, &c.

123. *What are Precious Stones ?*—**Precious Stones** are stones which are very scarce and brilliant, as, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, amethysts, &c.

124. *What is Coal ?*—**Coal** is a very useful mineral, and is used for fuel ; from it, gas is made to light our streets and houses.



THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS AT SAN SALVADOR.

LESSON XVII.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

COMPRISING NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

1. The **American Continent** was discovered by Christopher Columbus. He set sail from Palos on the 3rd, of August, 1492, and on the 12th, of the following October, arrived at one of the Bahama islands to which he gave the name of San Salvador.

2. *America* was so named after Americus Vesputius; it is often called the **New World**, on account of its recent discovery and to distinguish it from the Eastern Continent, or Old World, which was known long before the discovery of America.

3. The aborigines, or original inhabitants are called **Indians**. They inhabit the woods and

subside chiefly by fishing and hunting; their number is rapidly decreasing.

4. The arts and sciences are making rapid progress in the New World, particularly in North America where they are reaching nearly as high a degree of perfection as in the Old World.

LESSON XVIII.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. The Eastern Hemisphere comprises Europe, Asia, Africa, and part of Oceania.

2. *Europe*, although the smallest, is the most enlightened, industrious, and comparatively, the most populous of the great divisions of the Globe. It was peopled by the descendants of Japhet, the third son of Noah.

3. *Asia* is noted for having been the cradle of the human race, and that of the Christian religion. It was peopled by the descendants of Sem, the eldest son of Noah.

4. *Africa* is the residence of the Black Race

1. By whom was the American Continent discovered?—From what place did Columbus sail?—What land did he first discover?—What name did he give the Island?

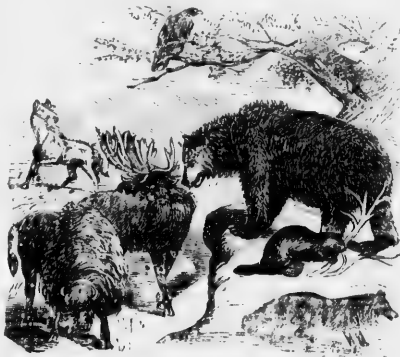
2. After whom was America named?—Why is it often called the New World?—For what other reason is it so called?

3. By what name are the aborigines of America known?—How do they subsist?—Are they numerous?

4. What is said of the arts and sciences of this Continent?—In what part particularly?—Are they most inferior to the Old World?

It was peopled by the children of Cham, the second son of Noah. It is especially remarkable for the intense heat of its *climate*, and the barbarism of the greater number of its inhabitants.

5. *Oceania* comprises numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, the principal of which are the largest of the globe. Australia, the largest, is now generally known as the Australian Continent, on account of its size.



ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON XIX.

NORTH AMERICA.

Area, 7,857,191 sq. m.—*Pop.*, 58,582,611

1. **North America** occupies the northern part of the Western Continent; it extends from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Regions. It is *divided* into several countries: Greenland, Dominion of Canada, United States, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

2. A vast *plain* extends through the central portion of North America from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghany Mountains, on the east, to the Rocky Mountains, on the west.

3. It is watered by a great number of beauti-

ful *rivers*, the principal of which are: the Mackenzie, in the North; the St. Lawrence, in the east, and the Mississippi in the south. Its *lakes* are the finest on the globe.

4. **Greenland** and **Iceland** belong to Denmark. These countries are extremely cold and barren, they are nevertheless important fishing stations. Iceland is noted for its fine breed of sheep.—*Area*, 790,000 square miles.—*Population*, about 74,600, of which 65,000 belong to Iceland.

5. **Alaska** Territory belongs to the United States, they purchased it from Russia. This country is watered by the Kwichpack or Yucon, the cold is excessive. *Area*, 567,000 square miles.—*Population*, 54,000.

LESSON XX.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

(*British America*.)

Area, 3,039,161 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,744,915

1. The **Dominion of Canada** is that part of North America which lies between the Arctic Ocean and the United States, the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

2. It *comprises* seven provinces, viz.: Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and one Territory, the North West.

3. The *inhabitants* of the Dominion may be classified as follows, French-Canadians inhabiting principally the Province of Quebec, English, Irish, and a few thousand Negroes and Indians.

4. The French language is spoken by the French-Canadians and the Acadians, the English language, by the others.

5. The *government* of Canada is a *federal constitution*. The Federal Parliament is composed of the *Governor-General*, a *Privy Council*, a *Senate* and a *House of Commons*.

6. Each Province has a Local Government,



FALLS OF NIAGARA

composed of a *Lieutenant-Governor*, an *Executive Council*, and a *Legislative Assembly*.

7. About a million and a half of the inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic *religion*, the others belong to different Protestant sects.

8. *Education* is not inferior to that of any other country in the world; a great number of educational establishments, both religious and secular, work with a zeal worthy of praise.

9. The *surface* of the Dominion is very picturesque and interesting. Two chains of mountains of moderate elevation extend along the valley of the St. Lawrence. The Province of Ontario contains the *finest lakes* in the world; they discharge their waters into the Atlantic through the majestic St. Lawrence.

10. Most of its *rivers* are rendered interesting by their falls, among which may be particularly remarked the Falls of Niagara, one of the greatest marvels of nature.

11. The *products* of the Dominion in most part arise from agriculture and the fisheries, which are the most productive in the world. Mines of gold, copper, coal, petroleum springs, etc. also abound.

12. *Industry and Commerce* are very prosperous, principally of late years. After the United

States, it is the most commercial country of America. Numerous railroads and canals which run through various parts of the country, are favorable to its commerce. *Telegraph lines* connect the different Provinces of the Dominion, and messages are sent to foreign places.

13. *Ottawa*, capital of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River; it is making rapid progress since it was chosen as the seat of Parliament. The Chaudière Falls, near the city, are very remarkable, and attract many tourists.

LESSON XXI.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Area, 193,355 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,191,600.

1. The Province of Quebec is situated on both sides of the St. Lawrence from the Province of Ontario to the Atlantic. Its scenery is very picturesque.

2. The Laurentides, in the north, and the Alleghanies, in the south, are the principal mountain ranges.

3. The *climate* is severe in winter; but in summer and autumn, very agreeable, and salubrious at all times.

4. The largest *river* is the St. Lawrence, one



MONTREAL.

LESSON XXII.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Area, 177,780 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,620,900

1. The Province of **Ontario** is situated west of Quebec and north of the United States. It forms a triangular peninsula, partly bounded by the Great Lakes; its *surface* is undulating

2 Being farther south than Quebec, its *climate* is milder.

3. The principal *rivers* are the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Grand, and the Thames

4 *Lakes* Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, with the St. Lawrence, form the largest body of fresh water on the globe. These lakes are especially remarkable for the limpidness of their waters and for the tempests to which they are subject. Between Lakes Erie and Ontario are the famous Falls of Niagara.

5. Its population is composed of Irish, Scotch, French Canadians and a few thousand Indians

6. The Protestant *religion* prevails; one-sixth of the population are Catholics. The English *language* is generally spoken.

7. The *soil* is generally fertile and produces nearly the same staple as the Province of Quebec. Copper, petroleum and lumber are abundant.

of the finest in the world; it traverses the Province in all its length; its principal affluents on the north are the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay which forms Lake St John, the largest lake in the Province; those on the south are, the Richelieu, St. Francis, the Chaudière, and several others.

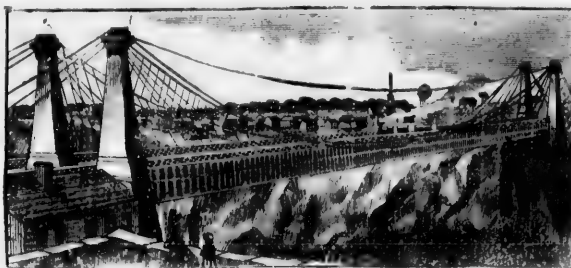
5 Five-sixths of the *inhabitants* are French Canadians, the remainder are Irish, English, Scotch, and a few thousand Indians

6 The great majority of the population profess the Catholic *religion*.

7 The *soil* is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats, barley, etc. Pears, apples, plums, and cherries are produced in great abundance in the district of Montreal. The forests are filled with maple-trees from which sugar is made in large quantities.

8 *Industry* and *commerce* are developed with great activity, particularly, in Montreal which rivals some of the large cities of the United States.

9 *Quebec*, population, 59,699, is the capital. It is built on Cape Diamond and overlooks the River and surrounding country.—*Montreal*, population, 120,000, is the largest city in the Dominion and the emporium of commerce.—*Three Rivers*, pop., 7,570—*Levis*, pop., 6,691—*Sorel*, pop., 5,636.—St. Johns and Sherbrooke are flourishing towns.



NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

8. The articles of commerce are, lumber, grain, flour, potash, and petroleum. These are exported in great quantities to England and the United States.

9. *Toronto*, population, 56,092, is the capital of the Province. It is a very flourishing city situated on a beautiful bay of Lake Ontario. Its harbor is safe and capable of containing a large number of vessels. Besides the capital there are many prosperous towns; the principal are: *Hamilton*, pop. 26,716; *Ottawa*, pop. 21,545; *London*, pop. 15,826; *Kingston*, pop. 12,407.

LESSON XXIII.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area, 21,730 sq. m.—*Population*, 387,800.

1. **Nova Scotia**, formerly called Acadia, is a peninsula situated south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; it is divided into 18 counties, including 4 of Cape Breton Island. It is connected with New Brunswick by the Chignecto Isthmus.

2. The coast of this Province is indented with many harbors which are very favorable to navigation. It has no considerable rivers.

3. The climate is not so cold as that of the Province of Quebec.

4. The population is composed of Irish, Scotch, English, and Acadians, descendants of the first French settlers. The Protestant religion is possessed by the three-fourths of the population and the Catholic religion by the remainder.

5. The principal products are those arising from the gold and the coal mines. The most productive of the latter are those of Pictou, and Sydney in Cape Breton. In the north-west, great attention is paid to the cultivation of fruit trees, and on account of the fine orchards, this portion is called "The Garden of Nova Scotia."

6. The chief products are those of agriculture, the fisheries, gold and coal mines, ship-building, &c. The exports are fish, coal, gold, gypsum, potatoes, &c. The imports are flour, liquors, silk, wool, cotton, and other wares.

7. *Halifax*, population 29,582, is the capital; its harbor is one of the finest in the world. It is the chief naval station of Great Britain in America, and the terminus of the Intercolonial Railroad. Yarmouth and Pictou are important towns.

LESSON XXIV.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area, 27,322 sq. m.—*Population*, 285,594.

1. **New Brunswick** lies south-east of the Province of Quebec and is connected with Nova Scotia by the Chignecto Isthmus; it forms a rectangle about 230 miles long and 190 miles wide. It is divided into fifteen counties.

2. The surface is generally undulating. The loftiest mountains are scarcely 2,000 feet high; they are situated in the north-east.



RAILROAD.

3. Its *climate* is not so cold as that of the Province of Quebec.

4. The *St. John* is its principal *river*, it crosses the Province from north to south, and is navigable as far as Fredericton. At the distance of 225 miles from its mouth, it forms a beautiful perpendicular fall of 80 feet high. It flows into the Bay of Fundy, near the city of St. John.

5. The population is composed nearly like that of Nova Scotia. The Irish are the most numerous. *One-third* of the population are Roman Catholics.

6. The *products* are those arising from agriculture, and from the forest. Potatoes are extensively cultivated.

7. *Industry* is little developed, but domestic and foreign *commerce* is actively carried on.

8. *Fredericton*, population 6,000, is the capital it is agreeably situated on the right bank of the River St. John—*St. John*, population including Portland, 41,000, is the most important city of the Province—*Moncton* and *Chatham* are flourishing towns.

LESSON XXV.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area, 2,134 sq. m.—population, 94,021.

1. **Prince Edward Island** is the smallest

Province in the Dominion, but proportionally the most populous. It is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north of Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Northumberland.

2. The coast is indented with numerous bays, the principal of which are Hillsborough and Richmond. These penetrate the Island from opposite *directions* and divide it into three peninsulas.



AGRICULTURE.

3. The *climate* is milder than the adjoining Provinces: the atmosphere is exempt from fogs and is very healthy.

4. The *inhabitants* consist of Scotch, Irish, Acadians, and English settlers. Roman Catholics constitute half the population, Protestants the other half.

5. The *products* are chiefly agricultural.

6. Its *industry* consists in farming, fishing, and ship-building. The commerce consists in the exportation of the products of the Island, and the importation of merchandise and other articles of domestic use.

7. *Charlottetown*, population 7,500, is the capital; it is built on a slight elevation near Hillsborough River.

LESSON XXVI.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Area, 13,340 sq.m.—Population, 25,000.

1. **Manitoba** is so called from the lake of the same name which is partly in this Province. It is situated on the Red River, whence it was

called Red River Settlement which name it bore until 1870, when it became a Province of the Dominion.

2. The surface is level and covered with prairie land which is diversified with some groups of trees.

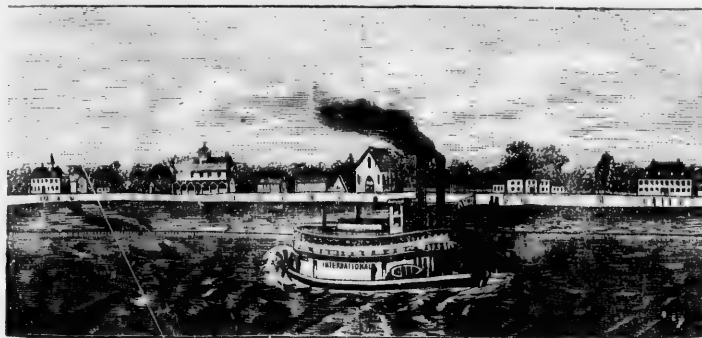
3. The *climate* is very severe in winter, and the temperature very changeable.

4. It is drained by the Red River, the Assiniboine, and the Saskatchewan. In the north it is watered by the southern extremities of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg.

5. The *population* is composed of Metis, generally speaking the French language. The majority profess the Catholic religion.

6. The agricultural capabilities of the soil cannot be surpassed for several productions.

7. *Winnipeg*, population 5,000, is the capital. It is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red River. It is the commercial metropolis of commerce of the North West.—St. Boniface, on the opposite bank of the Red River, is the Archbishopric See.



ST. BONIFACE.

LESSON XXVII.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area, 213,500 sq.m.—Population, about 2,000.

1. **British Columbia**, formerly called New

Caledonia, is situated at the western extremity of the Dominion, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. Vancouver Island at the south-west, forms part of the Province.

2. This Province is very mountainous; the

principal ranges are the Rocky in the east, and the Cascade in the west.

3. The *climate* is generally agreeable and salubrious; the cold is not so intense as in the other Provinces of the Dominion. Winter is comparatively shorter than that of any other country in the same latitude.

4. The Columbia, the Fraser, and its chief branch, the Thompson, are the principal *ivers*.

5. The *population* consists of about 8,000 Whites, 1,600 Chinese, 500 Negroes, and 50,000 Indians. The Catholic *religion* prevails.

6. The Gold Mines of this region are very productive. Agricultural pursuits and lumbering are the principal resources of the Province.

7. *Victoria*, population 4,540, is the capital. It is situated at the southern part of Vancouver Island. Its environs are remarkably beautiful.—*New Westminster* is the next in importance; it is situated on the north shore of the Fraser River, 85 miles from *Victoria*; its site is magnificent and its *climate* incomparable.

LESSON XXVIII.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Area, 2,450,000 sq. m.—*Pop.*, about 80,000.

1. The **North-West Territory** is a vast tract of country lying in the north of the Dominion of Canada, and extending to the Arctic Regions.

2. This country has no remarkable mountains; but it contains many fine lakes, the chief of which are Great Slave, Great Bear, Athabaska, Winnipeg, and Manitoba.

3. The *climate* is extremely cold and is opposed to all cultivation, except the western part called the *Prairies*, which, being milder, can be easily cultivated. The other parts are useful only for fishing and hunting.

4. The principal rivers are the Mackenzie and its tributaries, the Nelson, the Saskatchewan, and many others.

5. The *population* is composed of the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, and a large number of Indians, the most remarkable of whom are the Esquimaux.

6. This Territory belongs to the Dominion since 1870. It is governed by the authorities of Manitoba.

7. Furry animals are very numerous, and the rivers and lakes abound with excellent fish.

LESSON XXIX.

THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Area, 42,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 130,000.

1. The **Island of Newfoundland** is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its coast is indented with a great many bays.

2. The *climate* is not so subject to changes as that of the continental provinces; it is a little moist, but salubrious.

3. The *lakes* are estimated to cover one-third of the island; the *ivers* are not considerable.

4. The *population* is composed, in great part, of Irish.—Its government is similar to that of Canada. *Catholics* constitute five-sixths of the population.

5. The quality of the *soil* in the interior, is but little known; potatoes are of an excellent kind.

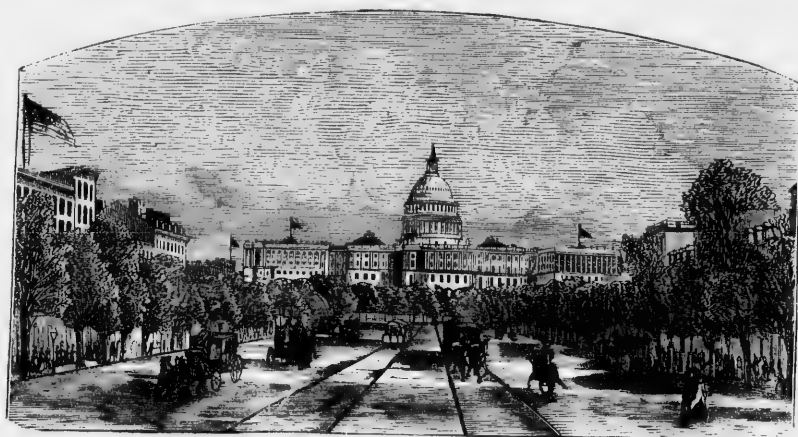
Coal, gypsum, copper, silver, lead, iron, and other minerals are abundant.

6. The *Banks* of Newfoundland are very remarkable, and cannot be surpassed for fishing, especially for cod.

7. Newfoundland is the only British colony in North America that has refused to enter into the Dominion of Canada.

8. *Heart's Content*, at the east, is the terminus of the Trans-atlan tie Cable.

9. *St. John*, population 22,000, is the capital; it is situated at the east, on Avalon Peninsula. Its harbor is sheltered by two mountains, and has a very difficult entry.



THE CAPITOL.

LESSON XXX.

UNITED STATES.

Area, 3,010,000 sq. m.—Pop., 38,549,000.

1. The **United States** comprise that part of North America bounded by Dominion of Canada, on the north, and Mexico, on the south, the Atlantic, on the east, and the Pacific, on the west.

2. At the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, the number of States was thirteen; they now number thirty-seven, eleven Territories, and one Federal District.

3. The *climate* is variable. In the north, it is very warm in summer and very cold in winter; in the middle, temperate.

4. Between the Alleghany and the Sierra Madre Ranges flow the Mississippi and Missouri rivers from north to south. The former has many branches, the principal of which are: the Arkansas, the Ohio, the Kansas, and the Yellow Stone.

5. Four of the great Canadian *lakes* form part of the boundary between the States and Canada. Lake Michigan lies entirely in the States.

6. The *population* of the United States is composed of different races, each having its character, its aptitudes, its language, and its religion.

7. The Protestant *religion*, divided into several sects, is the most numerous.

8. The **English language** is generally spoken.

9. The *government* of the United States is a Federal Republic of which the chief officer is called the *President*. Each State has its own local government.

10. *Industry* is exercised in all branches of trades and arts.

11. *Commerce* is as considerable as that of any of the commercial countries of Europe, except England. The numerous railroads and canals, which are spread over the Union, afford great facilities to commerce.

12. The *products* are numerous and valuable. The chief minerals are gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, coal, copper, lead, lime, gypsum, and salt. All kinds of fruits and cereals are raised: Oranges, pine-apples, bananas, apples, pears, etc.; wheat, corn, cotton, sugar, etc.

13. *Washington*, population 103,200, is the capital.

tal. It is a well built city situated on the Potomac; its principal ornament is the capitol.

14 *New York*, population 943,000, is the largest city in America, and one of the most commercial cities in the world.—*Philadelphia*, 674,000. There are about twelve other cities whose population is more than 100,000.

LESSON XXXI

MEXICO.

Area, 668,000 sq. m.—Pop., 9,176,000.

1. **Mexico** lies south of the United States, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

2 Mexico is traversed by the Sierra Madre (Mother Range), which forms a plateau so level and extensive that a wheel-carriage can be driven along it without obstacle, for 1400 miles.

3. Between Puebla and the City of Mexico are the volcanoes Popocatepetl and Iztaccihualt. The former is more than 17,000 feet high.

4. Its climate is hot and unhealthy on the coast and temperate in the elevated regions.

5. Its population is composed of the descendants of Spaniards (called *creoles*), Negroes, Indians, and Mestizos.

6. Its government is Republican. The religion, Roman Catholic. This country formerly belonged to Spain; but became independent in 1821. It is in an unsettled condition ever since.

7. Its products are wheat, barley, oats, in the temperate regions; tropical fruits are produced in the hot regions.

8 *Industry* and *Commerce* are paralyzed by anarchy, brigandage, and also by want of facilities of communication.

9. *Mexico*, population 205,000, the capital, is situated near Lake Tezcuco, on an elevation of 8,000 ft.

LESSON XXXII.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Area, 213,000 sq. m.—Population, 2,631,500

1. **Central America** connects the two American Continents. It is situated between Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama. The Sierra Madre traverses it from one extremity to the other.



SUGAR CANE

2. The States comprised in this country are five viz: *Guatemala*, *San Salvador*, *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, and *Costa Rica*. They form independent republics having a military form of government. *British Honduras*, or *Belize*, belongs to Great Britain.

3 The Sierra Madre traverses it from one extremity to the other. It has a variety of climates.

4. The Riv. San Juan, north of Costa Rica, connects Lake Nicaragua with the Caribbean Sea.

5. Two-thirds of the population are Indians and Metis; the rest are Whites and Negroes. The religion is Roman Catholic.

6. The products are the same as those of Mexico. Mahogany and logwood are largely exported. The Isthmus of Panama is crossed by a railroad from Aspinwall to Panama. This is the great thoroughfare for American commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

7. *New Guatemala*, population 40,000, near the Pacific coast, is the capital and the most important city of Guatemala. It was frequently destroyed by earthquakes.—The other cities are : *San Jose*, capital of Costa Rica, population 30,000; *San Salvador*, population 18,000; *Nicaragua*, capital of Nicaragua, population 35,000.

LESSON XXXIII.

WEST INDIES.

Area 95,000 sq. m.—Population 4,202,400

1. The **West Indies** include all the Islands in the environs of the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser Antilles.

2. The Greater Antilles are *Cuba* and *Porto Rico*, belonging to Spain; *Jamaica* to England, and *Hayti*, which forms two republics. They are mountainous in the interior, and sloping towards the coast.

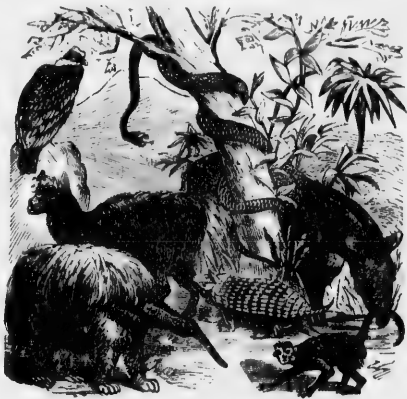
3. Their *climate* is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but very agreeable in the interior. Hurricanes, or violent storms, sometimes sweep over the land and sea, blowing down trees, destroying houses, and wrecking ships.

4. The *inhabitants* include Europeans and their descendants, Negroes, and mixed races

5. Their *soil*, generally fertile, produces sugar, coffee, cotton, pine-apples, bananas, and other tropical fruits.

6. The Lesser Antilles are divided into Windward and Leeward Islands; those of the north are called the Windward, those of the south, from Martinique Island, the Leeward. They belong to different nations: England, France, Holland, Denmark and Venezuela.

7. *Havana*, population 206,000, is the capital of Cuba.—*Spanishtown*, population 6,000, capital of Jamaica.—*Port au Prince*, population 21,000, capital of Hayti.—*St. John*, population 18,000, capital of Porto Rico.



ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON XXXIV

SOUTH AMERICA.

Area 6,552,000 sq. m.—Population 26,830,000.

1. **South America** is that great division of the Western Continent, which is united to North America by the Isthmus of Panama. It is remarkable for its long and beautiful rivers, high mountains, and vast plains; for the variety of its vegetable products, minerals &c.

2. On the western coast are the Andes which extend from north to south. They contain many high peaks and some active volcanoes.

3. The most remarkable among the many valleys of this part of the world are the region of the *Llanos* or *Savannahs* (level grassy tracts), which occupies most of the basin of the Orinoco; the *Silvas*, or forest plains, in the lower part of the basin of the Amazon; and *Pampas*, or prairies of the Argentine Confederation.

4. The *population* of South America includes the original Indian tribes, Whites and Negroes. The Whites, who are mostly Spaniards and Portuguese, are the ruling people. The Indians form more than one-half the population.

5. All the *States* of this division are republics except Brazil, which is an empire.

6. The native productions of South America are the potatoes, vanilla, Indian corn, the cocoa, or chocolate-tree, the Peruvian Bark, and the caoutchouc, or India rubber-tree. South America also produces sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, bananas, and, in general, all the tropical fruits. The chief mineral productions are gold, silver, platina, mercury, copper, iron, lead, tin, coal, salt, diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

7. The most remarkable animals are the jaguar, a species of tiger; the puma, or American lion; the ant-eater, the llama, the alpaca, &c. Large serpents, called *boa-constrictors* infest the forests. There are also many birds of beautiful plumage.

LESSON XXXV.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Area, 457,000 sq. m.—Population, 2,795,000.

1. The United States of Colombia (*New Granada*) are situated in the north-west of South America. They are bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

2. The western part is very mountainous; the principal chain is the Andes which traverses it from north to south.

3. On account of the numerous ravines and mountain defiles, traveling is greatly impeded, the only means of conveyance in the mountains region is a kind of basket-chair, carried by the Indians.

4. The climate is hot and unhealthy, except on the elevated table-land.

5. This country is watered by the *Magdalena*, the *Cauca*, its affluent, and by several branches of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers.

6. The soil of the lowlands produces sugar, coffee, cotton, and tropical fruits; the elevated regions, grains and fruits of temperate climates.

7. *Bogota*, population 45,000, the capital, is situated near the centre about 8,500 ft. above the

level of the sea. *Carthagena* is the chief sea-port and the naval arsenal of the republic.

1° VENEZUELA.

Area, 410,000 sq. m.—Population, 1,565,000.

1. *Venezuela* is situated at the east of the United States of Colombia; it consists of vast plains, watered by the *Orinoco* and its branches.

2. Nearly one-third of the country is covered with mountains, the principal of which are the *Parime*, or Eastern Andes, which extend along the south.

3. Its soil and climate are nearly the same as those of Colombia. All the tropical fruits grow here luxuriantly.

4. The cocoa of Venezuela is the best in the world.

5. *Caracas*, population 47,000, the capital, is situated on an elevated plain. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, but has since been rebuilt. *La Guayra* is the chief sea-port.

2° ECUADOR.

Area, 208,000 sq. m.—Population, 1,040,000

1. *Ecuador* is situated south of Colombia and north of Peru.

2. It contains some of the most elevated peaks in the Andes, many of which are volcanoes; *Catopaxi* and *Chimborazo* are the most remarkable.

3. Its climate, soil, and products are similar to those of Colombia. The celebrated *Peruvian bark* from which *Quinine* is made, is found here plentifully.

4. *Quito*, population 76,000, the capital, lies nearly under the Equator, on the slope of the volcano of *Pichincha*, at an elevation of 9,000 ft. above the sea. *Guayaquil* is the chief sea-port.

3° GUIANA.

1. *Guiana* is situated south-east of Venezuela, and north of Brazil. Along the coast the land is low, flat, unhealthy, and subject to inundations

In the south the surface is mountainous, and the climate more healthy. The interior is inhabited by Indians.

2. Guiana is divided into three parts, viz: Dutch Guiana, capital *Paramaribo*, population 22,000; British Guiana, capital *Georgetown*, pop. 30,000; and French Guiana, capital *Cayenne*, population 6,000.

3. The *soil* is exceedingly fertile; it produces coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, Indian corn, indigo, and tropical fruits.

LESSON XXXVI.

BRAZIL.

Area, 2,724,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 10,045,000.

1. Brazil is a large empire in the centre and eastern part of South America.

2. It is noted particularly for its vast plains called *Silvas*, covered with dense forests. The eastern part is traversed by the Brazilian Mountains.

3. Its *climate* is mild and generally healthy.

4. The Amazon, called the "King of Rivers," and its numerous tributaries fertilize the country.

5. Two-thirds of the population are *Whites* of Portuguese origin; the remainder includes negroes, mulattoes, and about half a million of uncivilized Indians.

6. The *language* is a mixture of Portuguese and French. The Roman Catholic religion prevails.

7. Its *soil*, remarkable for its fertility, produces coffee, sugar, manioc, wheat, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and fruits. Brazil produces more coffee than any other country.

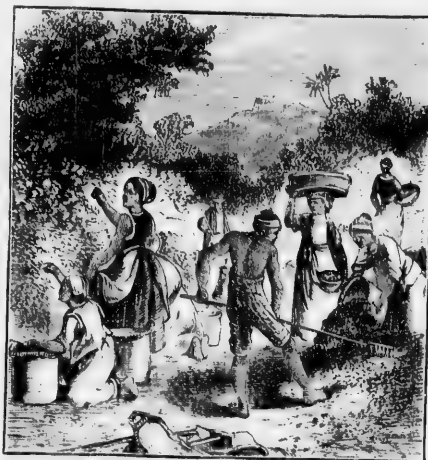
8. On the grassy plains, immense herds of horses and horned cattle roam about; they form one of the principal sources of wealth for the country.

9. There are many mines of gold and silver. Diamonds and rubies are found in greater abundance than in any other part of the world.

10. Manufactories are yet in their infancy; but commerce is very extensive.

11. *Rio Janeiro*, population 420,000, the capital, is the largest city in South America and the

principal seat of foreign trade in the Empire.—*Bahia*, the second city in extent, has a fine harbor.



CULTURE OF COFFEE.

LESSON XXXVII.

PERU

Area, 540,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,500,000.

1. Peru is situated south of Ecuador and west of Brazil and Bolivia.

2. The central region is an elevated table-land about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea; its climate is mild and agreeable.

3. On the coast, which is very sandy, it is uniformly hot, and no rain ever falls, though the dews are very dense and of frequent occurrence; east of the mountains the rainy season lasts one-half of the year.

4. Peru was the most civilized country of South America, when it was discovered by the Spaniards under Pizarro. In order to extort gold from the Inca (*king*) and his people, Pizarro and his adventurers had recourse to the most unheard-of cruelties.

5. Its chief products are cotton, sugar, Indian corn, tobacco, Peruvian-bark, and fruits.

6. *Lima*, population 121,000, the capital, and largest city, is built on a small river, about six miles from the coast. It was destroyed several times by earthquakes.—*Callao* is the chief sea-port.

LESSON XXXVIII.

BOLIVIA.

Area, 480,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,987,000.

1. **Bolivia**, (a) formerly called Upper Peru, is situated between Brazil and Peru.

2. It is mountainous in the west; in the east are extensive plains; the centre is a vast and elevated plain, cold, but in certain places very fertile.

3. It is watered by the Madeira and its affluents, tributaries of the Amazon.

4. The people inhabit the valley of the Andes which is fertile and salubrious.

5. All the grain and fruits of the temperate zones are produced. There were formerly very rich mines of silver in Bolivia, but little of that precious metal is now found.

6. *Chuquisaca*, or *Sucre*, population 24,000, the capital, is built on a *table-land* about 9,500 feet above the level of the sea.—*La Paz*, population 76,000, is the chief city.

LESSON XXXIX.

CHILI.

Area, 260,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 2,146,000.

1. **Chili** is a long narrow tract of country lying between the Pacific coast and the Andes.

2. The *Andes* contain many volcanoes which cause frequent and violent earthquakes that often destroy whole cities.

3. Its *climate* is salubrious and temperate the *soil* is very fertile, except in the north where rain seldom falls.

(a) The name Bolivia was given to this vast country in honor of Bolivar, its deliverer.

4. Its products are hemp, wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, barley, fruits, wine, and oil. Its minerals are gold, silver, iron, copper, tin and mercury.

5. Off the coast of Chili are situated the *Juan Fernandez* Islands, on one of which Alexander Selkirk lived for many years, and gave rise to the story of *Robinson Crusoe*.

6. *Santiago*, 115,000, the capital, is situated on a very high plain.—*Valparaiso* (vale of Paradise), population 70,000, is the chief sea-port on that side of the Pacific.

LESSON XL.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, OR LA PLATA.

Area, 880,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,737,000

1. **The Argentine Confederation**, known formerly under the name of *La Plata*, lies south of Bolivia and east of Chili. It is almost entirely covered with plains called *pampas*, which afford pasture to a multitude of wild horses and cattle. In the north lies the desert of *Gran Chaco*.

2. Its *climate* is generally healthy and temperate.

3. This country is watered by the *Parana*, the *Paraguay*, and their affluents, and by many other rivers which flow, for the most part, into lakes without outlets.

4. The western part is fertile and produces sugar, cotton, grapes, tobacco, wheat and other grains, but the raising of cattle is the principal source of wealth.

5. The *commerce* with Chili is very active; merchandise is carried across the Andes by means of mules.

6. *Buenos Ayres*, population 200,000, situated on the south-west side of the *Rio de la Plata*, is the most flourishing city.—*Rosario*, population 20,000, on the *Parana*, is the capital.

LESSON XLI.

1^o PARAGUAY.

Area, 74,000 sq. m.—Population, 1,337,000.

1 **Paraguay** is a small country situated south of Brazil, its surface rises gradually towards the centre.

2 Its *climate* is mild and healthy, and its *soil* fertile; its chief products are grain, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and *Yerba Mate*, or Paraguay tea. The raising of cattle is the chief pursuit.

3. *Asuncion* or *Assumption*, population, 15,000, the capital, lies on the left bank of the Paraguay.

2^o URUGUAY.

Area, 70,000 sq. m.—Population, 387,000

1. **Uruguay** is the smallest state of South America; it is situated between the Argentine Confederation and the Atlantic Ocean.

2. Its *climate* is temperate and its *soil* fertile. There are several mountain chains in the north.

3. It is watered by the Uruguay River and its affluents.

4. The cattle and horses which roam over the plains, form the chief wealth of the inhabitants.

5. *Montevideo*, population, 126,000 on the Rio de la Plata, is the capital—*Maldonado* is the chief seaport.

3^o PATAGONIA.

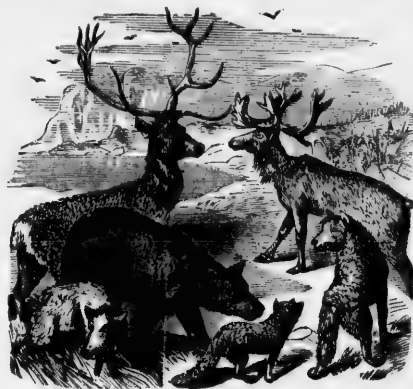
Area, 280,000 sq. m.—Population, 120,000.

1. **Patagonia** is a cold barren region in the southern part of South America; it is inhabited by Indians who live by hunting and fishing.

2. South of Patagonia is situated the island of Tierra del Fuego, (*Land of Fire*) so called from its volcanoes; it is separated from the mainland by the strait of *Magellan* (discovered in 1520).

3 South of Tierra del Fuego is Cape Horn, the passage of which is very difficult on account of the winds and currents.

4. East of Patagonia are the Falkland Islands, which belong to England.



ANIMALS OF EUROPE.

LESSON XLII.

EUROPE.

Area, 3,765,938 sq. m.—Population, 297,358,000.

1. **Europe**, one of the five great divisions of the Globe, forms a part of the Old World; although it is the smallest of the five great divisions it is comparatively the most populous.

2. It is traversed by many mountain chains, the principal of which are the Alps, Mount Blanc, 16,000 feet high, is the culminating point.

3. Its *climate* varies considerably; in the north and east, it is cold and severe; in the west and centre, mild and agreeable; below the 45° of latitude, perpetual summer generally prevails.

4. Among the many *rivers* which water this part of the world, may be mentioned the *Volga* the longest river in Europe, the *Rhine*, and the *Danube*.

5. *Christianity* prevails throughout Europe, except in Turkey where Mahometanism still exists. The religion of Russia and Greece is the schismatic Greek. In the north Protestantism prevails, in the south, Catholicity.

6 The European governments are principally monarchies; the most part are mild, but some are very oppressive.

7. Europe possesses a great number of institutions which disseminate education among the people; the arts and sciences are much attended to.

8. In the south, the vine is cultivated to a high degree of perfection, and the lemon, orange, olive, fig, and other tropical fruits are produced.

All sorts of grain and fruits, for the use of man and beast, are raised in abundance.

9. Europe is remarkable for its civilization, commerce, industry, and its magnificent cities which contain numberless works of art and science.

10. The principal cities are London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, etc. They are magnificently built and ornamented.



LONDON.

LESSON XLIII.

GREAT BRITAIN

Area, 122,550 sq. m.—Population, 31,817,000.

This great division including England, Scotland, and Wales, together with Ireland forms what is called "*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*." They are also known as the *British Isles*. Its colonial possessions are found in every quarter of the globe.

1. ENGLAND.

Area, 53,320 sq. m.—Population, 23,704,000

1 **England** is the most important division of Great Britain; it is separated from France by the *English Channel*, and from Ireland by *St. George's Channel* and the *Irish Sea*.

2. In the north and west, the surface is undulating.

3. Its *climate* is mild and humid. The principal rivers are the *Thames* in the east, and the *Severn* in the west.

4. The *Anglican* is the established religion, about one-third of the inhabitants are Catholics.

5. Its *soil* is fertile, and agriculture is carried on to the highest degree of perfection; the chief products are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. It is also remarkable for its abundance of useful minerals.

6. England is eminently industrious and commercial; it is noted for its *commerce*, the number and variety of its manufactures, and for the number of its ships which cover the seas and fill every port.

7 There are few countries that contain in

proportions, as many railroads as England.

8. *London*, on the Thames, population 3,883,000, is the capital and the most densely peopled city on the globe; it contains many superb buildings; the most celebrated are St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

9. The other principal cities are *Liverpool*, population 500,000, the second most commercial city of the world; *Manchester*, population 356,000; *Birmingham*, population 344,000; *Leeds*, population 259,000; *Sheffield*, population 240,000, all manufacturing cities; *Bristol*, population 183,000, is the chief seaport.

2° SCOTLAND.

Area (comprising the adjacent islands), 30,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,358,613.

1. **Scotland**, formerly called *Caledonia*, is situated north of England, from which it is separated by the Cheviot Hills; it is divided into two parts, the Highlands in the north, and the Lowlands in the south.

2. The Highlands are cold and mountainous, but they contain many picturesque sites; the Lowlands are level and well cultivated.

3. The principal products are those arising from agriculture; there are several coal and iron mines. Its fisheries are very important.

4. *Edinburgh*, population 197,000, the capital, is remarkable for its castle and ancient royal palace (Holyrood).—*Glasgow*, population 477,600, is the most important for population and manufactures.—*Dundee*, population 119,000.

3° IRELAND.

Area, about 33,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 5,402,759.

1. **Ireland** is an island situated west of England; from its constant verdure it is called the *Emerald Isle*.

2. Its principal mountains rise along the coast, and, generally speaking, the interior is level, and consists of a vast plain covered principally with prairies. The mountains of Antrim are less remarkable for their height than the magnificence with which they terminate in the Giant's Causeway.



THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

3. The *climate* of Ireland is salubrious and mild. The *soil* is exceedingly fertile, and capable of producing all the necessities of life. The greenness of the pastures is particularly rich, and preserves its luxuriance to a late period of the year.

4. The principal productions are wheat, oats, barley, flax, and potatoes, which are said to be the best in the world.

5. A great number of Irish emigrate every year to America. The greater part of the inhabitants are Catholics.

6. *Dublin*, population 246,000, the capital, is built on the *Liffey*; its many magnificent edifices rank among the first of Europe.—*Belfast*, population 174,000, and *Cork*, population 79,000, are the chief seaports.

LESSON XLIV.

DENMARK.

Area, 15,900 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,900,000.

1. **Denmark** consists of the Danish Archipelago and the peninsula of Jutland; it is situated

south of Norway and Sweden from which it is separated by a part of the Baltic Sea, which bears the name of Skager Rack and Cattegat.

2. Its surface is flat and low, and, in some places, below the level of the sea.

3. Its *climate* is mild and humid, but very healthy. Its *soil* is, in general, very fertile; grain is produced in abundance. Cattle and horses are raised in great numbers.

4. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The Lutheran religion prevails.

5. Its fisheries are very extensive. herring, salmon, mackerel, and cod are abundant.

6. Its foreign *commerce* is very active.

7. *Copenhagen*, population 180,000, the capital, is a fine city situated on Zealand Island.

LESSON XLV.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Area of Sweden, 170,000 sq. m.—*Pop.*, 4,159,000

Area of Norway, 123,000 sq. m.—*Pop.*, 1,712,000.

1. **Norway** and **Sweden**, together with Denmark, constitute Scandinavia. They form but one kingdom, and occupy a peninsula in the north-west of Europe; they are separated by the *Kiolen* Mountains.

2. The *surface* of Norway is mountainous; that of Sweden is level, except on the north. The scenery of the coast is grand and imposing.

3. Their *climate* is cold but salubrious. In the north, vegetation is very rapid in summer, which lasts only three months.

4. Their *government* is a constitutional monarchy; each country has its own legislature and law. Protestantism prevails.

5. South of the *Loffoden* Islands, there is a very dangerous whirlpool, much dreaded by mariners.

6. Sweden is remarkable for its iron mines, which are said to be the best in the world. The other products are agricultural.

7. *Stockholm*, population 138,000, is the capital of Sweden.—*Christiania*, population 70,000, capital of Norway

LESSON XLVI.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Area, 2,095,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 68,390,000.

1. **Russia in Europe** occupies the eastern part of Europe and includes almost half the continent.

2. Its *surface* consists of low plains. The principal rivers are the *Volga*, the largest river in Europe, *Don*, and *Dnieper*.

3. Russia is separated from Asia by the Ural mountains; in the south, the *Caucasus* and the Black Sea separate it from Turkey in Asia.

4. Its *climate*, in the north-east, is very rigorous, but in the north, it is more temperate. The central part produces wheat, barley, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco. There are several mines of iron, copper, and platina. The platina mines of the Ural Mts. are the richest in the world.

5. The *government* is an absolute monarchy. The *religion* of which the Czar is the head, is the schismatic Greek Catholic.

6. *St. Petersburg*, population 667,000, the capital, is a magnificent city; it was founded by Peter the Great.—*Moscow*, population 368,000, the ancient capital, is the most remarkable city; it was burnt by the inhabitants in 1812 at the approach of Napoleon I.—*Warsaw*, population 255,000, on the Vistula, is the capital of Poland.

LESSON XLVII.

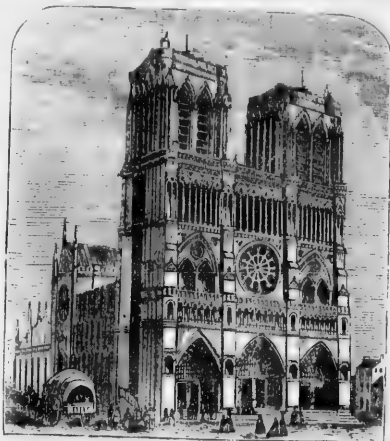
FRANCE.

Area, 198,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 36,592,000.

1. **France** is separated from England by the English Channel, from Spain by the Pyrenees, and from Italy by the Alps. In the south and east, it is mountainous; the remainder forms a part of the great northern plains.

2. The four principal *rivers* of France are the *Seine*, *Rhone*, *Gironde*, and *Loire*.

3. France, before 1790, was a kingdom; but since that time, it has successively been a republic, an empire, a kingdom, and is, at the present time (1876) a republic. The French are, for the most part, Roman Catholics.



NOTRE-DAME OF PARIS

4. The *climate* of France is mild and healthy ; the *soil* is very fertile ; it yields, in abundance, all the fruits and products of the temperate zones ; in the south, wine, oil, and silk ; in the north, wheat and all other grains. Beet sugar is made in great quantity

5. **Paris**, population 1,825,000, the capital, built on the Seine, is one of the finest cities of Europe ; it contains many superb churches, magnificent monuments, splendid galleries of art, and libraries not surpassed by any in the world. The National Library contains over 1,000,000 volumes and 80,000 manuscripts.

6. **Lyons**, population 324,000, on the Rhone, is noted for its silk manufactures.—**Marseilles**, pop. 300,000, is the oldest city of France ; it was built by the Greeks 600 years before Christ.—**Bordeaux**, pop. 191,100, is famous for its wines

LESSON XLVIII BELGIUM.

Area, 11,313 sq. m.—*Population*, 5,000,000.

1. **Belgium** is a small kingdom situated N. E. of France ; it is the most densely populated country of Europe in proportion to its size. The

coast is very low, the centre undulating, and the south mountainous

2. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. *Catholicity* prevails.

3. Its *climate* is cold and moist. Agriculture is carried on to a high degree of perfection ; grain, hemp, flax, hops, chicory, clover, and tobacco, are raised in abundance. Iron and coal are also found.

4. Among the manufactures, the principal are its lace and carpets, which are known all over the world under the name of Brussels lace and Brussels carpet

5. Belgium has been the theatre of many bloody battles ; the most famous is that of *Waterloo*, in 1815, which decided the fate of Napoleon I.

6. **Brussels**, pop. 314,000, is the capital — **Antwerp**, pop. 127,000.—**Ghent**, pop. 121,000, and **Liege**, pop. 106,000, are the other principal cities

LESSON XLIX

HOLLAND.

Area, 13,890 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,700,000

1. **Holland** is a small kingdom N. of Belgium. The sea-coast is so low that dikes are necessary to prevent a total inundation

2. The country is watered by the Rhine, and Meuse, which form a great number of islands at their mouths

3. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The Presbyterian *religion* prevails, but there are a great number of Catholics and Jews

4. Its *climate* is humid and disagreeable, its *soil*, naturally sterile, has been rendered fertile by the industry of the inhabitants. The products are the same as those of Belgium.

5. Foreign *commerce*, especially with the East Indies, is very active.

6. **Haag**, pop. 93,000, is the capital.—**Amsterdam**, pop. 282,000, the ancient capital, is the principal city.—**Rotterdam**, pop. 123,000, and **Utrecht**, pop. 61,000, are also fine cities.

LESSON L.

GERMANY.

Area, (Prussia included), 240,735 sq. m.—
Population, 40,110,000.

1. **The German Empire** is a vast country of Central Europe extending from Belgium and the North Sea to Austria. In the north the surface is level, but in the south it is mountainous. About one-third of the surface is covered with forests.

2. This empire is divided into several small states, the principal of which are *Prussia*, *Bavaria*, *Wurtemberg*, *Baden*, and *Saxony*; the King of Prussia is emperor of Germany since 1870.

3. Germany is the birthplace of the protestant religion which predominates in the N. of the empire while Catholicity prevails in the south.

4. The principal rivers which water Germany are the Rhine, the Weser, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula.

5. Its *climate* is generally cold, becoming gradually colder and more humid towards the north. Its *soil* is fertile and well cultivated, it produces all sorts of grain in abundance. The vine is cultivated in the south, there are also mines of gold, silver, and other metals.

6. Foreign *commerce* is limited, but internal trade is carried on actively. The highways are good, and railroads are numerous. Instruction is more spread in Germany than in any other country of the globe.

7. The principal cities are, *Hamburg*, pop. 240,000, a free city; *Munich*, pop. 171,000, capital of Bavaria; *Dresden*, pop. 156,000, capital of Saxony.

LESSON LI.

PRUSSIA.

Area, 136,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 24,040,000.

1. **Prussia** occupies the central part of Europe, it extends from Russia on the east, to Holland on the west, and from the Baltic on the north, to Austria on the south.

2. It is watered by the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula.

3. Its *government* is a limited monarchy. The majority of the population are Protestants; but there is a great number of Catholics.

4. Its *climate* is very agreeable. Its fertile soil produces grain, flax, hemp, tobacco, and beet, which last is cultivated for the manufacture of sugar. Prussia is also noted for its iron and copper mines.

5. *Berlin*, pop. 820,000, the capital, is a magnificent city. The other great cities are *Breslau*, pop. 172,000.—*Cologne*, pop. 125,000, possesses the finest *ogival* cathedral that exists, and *Aix-la-Chapelle*, pop. 68,000, ancient capital of the empire of Charlemagne.



LESSON LII.

AUSTRIA.

Area, 240,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 36,000,000.

1. **Austria** is an empire of central Europe; it comprises the kingdom of Hungary, the provinces of Bohemia, Galicia, Dalmatia, and others. Its surface is mountainous except in Hungary and Bohemia.

2. It is watered by the Danube, and several of its affluents.

3. The government of Austria is a constitutional monarchy, that of Hungary is administered separately from the rest of the state. The majority of the population are Roman Catholics.

4. Its climate is cool and clear in the north, but moist and warm in the plains. Its soil is generally fertile and produces grain, in abundance; wine, silk, and oil are also important articles of commerce. The mines of gold, silver, mercury, iron, and copper are very rich.

5. Vienna, pop. 825,000, the capital, is situated on the Danube.—Pesth, pop. 202,000, capital of Hungary.—Trieste, pop. 120,000 on the Adriatic Sea is the chief seaport.

LESSON LIII.

SWITZERLAND.

Area, 15,250 sq. m.—Population, 2,669,000.

1. **Switzerland** is situated between Austria and France; it is very mountainous and presents some very sublime and picturesque scenes.

2. The mountains are covered with large fields of ice called *glaciers*; from time to time enormous masses detach themselves, and precipitously fall to the bottom of the valleys, bringing everything with them in their passage, destroying entire villages.

3. The largest expanse of water is Lake Geneva, which is traversed by the Rhone. The north and north-eastern part of the country is watered by the Rhine and its affluent the Aar.

4. Switzerland is a federal republic divided into a number of free states called *cantons*, the people are industrious and attached to their country.

5. Its climate varies with the elevation. The country though mountainous, is fertile in many places; it produces the fruits and grains of ordinary temperate climates. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the raising of cattle.

6. Geneva, pop. 49,000, situated on Lake Geneva, is the most remarkable city in the history of the country.—Basle, pop. 38,000—Berne, pop. 29,000, is the capital since 1818.

LESSON LIV.

SPAIN.

Area, 177,000 sq. m.—Population, 16,732,000.

1. **Spain**, the most southern part of Europe, is situated south-west of France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. The surface is irregular; the interior consists of vast table-lands and mountains.

2. Its principal rivers are the Ebro, the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, the Tagus and the Duro.

3. The government of Spain is a limited and hereditary monarchy. The Spaniards profess the Catholic religion, which was for a long time the only one tolerated in the kingdom; but all denominations are now permitted.

4. Its climate temperate on the coast, is subject to excessive heat and cold on the table-lands. Its soil is good and fruitful, but agriculture and commerce are much neglected.

5. Madrid, pop. 317,000, situated on one of the branches of the Tagus, is the most elevated capital of Europe.—Barcelona, pop. 250,000, is the principal commerce port.—Seville, pop. 152,000.—Valencia, pop. 146,000, surnamed the Beautiful, are fine cities.—Granada and Cordova are remarkable for their ruins of Moorish art.

LESSON LV.

PORTUGAL.

Area, 34,500 sq. m.—Population, 3,995,000.

1. **Portugal** is situated west of Spain. The natural features of this country greatly resemble those of Spain.

2. Its government is a constitutional monarchy. The Catholic religion prevails.

3. Its climate is healthful, and its soil fertile.

The productions are similar to those of Spain. The wine of Oporto is one of the chief exports.

4. Portugal was formerly much renowned for its discoveries and trade with India; but of late years it has greatly fallen.

5. *Lisbon*, pop. 235,000, the capital, is built on the river Tagus; it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1755.—*Oporto*, pop. 89,000, is the chief commercial port.



CATHEDRAL OF MILAN.

LESSON LVI.

ITALY.

Area, 116,000 sq. m.—Population, 26,796,000.

1. **Italy** is situated south of Austria and Switzerland. It consists of a peninsula in the shape of a boot, and lies between the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.

2. Its surface is greatly diversified; the Alps occupy the north, and the Apennines traverse it in all its length.

3. The majority of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient Romans, and profess the Catholic religion.

4. Its climate is very fine, but excessively warm. Its soil is generally very productive.

The Plains of Lombardy are the most fertile of Europe. The products of Italy are grains, rice, sugar, olives, grapes, oranges, figs, &c.

5. Italy is remarkable for its fine arts; music, painting and sculpture have flourished here more than in any other country.

6. **Rome**, pop. 240,000, is the capital of the Christian world and the residence of its head, Our Holy Father the Pope.

7. *Naples*, pop. 419,000, capital of the kingdom of Naples.—*Milan*, pop. 196,000, capital of Lombardy, has a magnificent cathedral.—*Venice*, pop. 114,000, capital of Venetia, is built on seventy-two small islands; communication between the different parts of the city is carried on by means of light boats called gondolas.

LESSON LVII.

TURKEY IN EUROPE AND GREECE.

I. TURKEY

Area, 203,500 sq. m.—Population, 16,437,000.

1. **Turkey** is a country south of Europe. It is an undulating region of hills and valleys, traversed by mountain ranges of considerable height.

2. It is watered by the Danube and its affluents.

3. The government is despotic, the ruler is styled Grand-Seignior or Sultan; he is also head of the religion which is the Mahomedan.

4. Its climate is very severe in the north; the south is milder but very variable. Its soil is fertile, particularly in the valley of the Danube, but badly cultivated; the products are maize and other grains, silk, cotton, rice, grapes, olives, &c.

5. *Constantinople*, pop. 1,075,000, the capital is built on the Bosphorus or strait which unites the sea of Marmora with the Black Sea.

2^d GREECE.

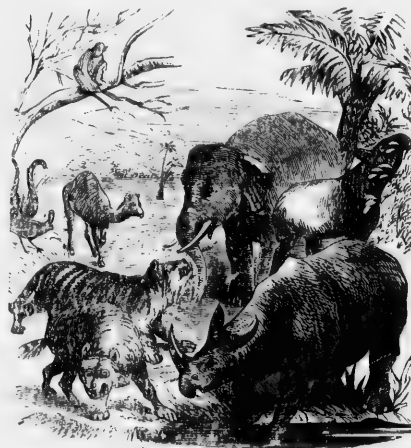
Area 19,250 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,458,000.

1. **Greece**, is situated south of Europe ; it consists of two peninsulas separated by the gulf of Lepanto

2. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The *religion* is the schismatic Greek.

3. Its *climate* is temperate but changeable. Its *soil* is fertile ; it produces grain, fruits, the vine, and olives. Marble of an excellent quality is abundant.

4. *Athens*, pop. 48,000, the capital, is situated near the gulf of Egina ; it is famous for its ruins and in ancient times for its fine arts and literature.



ANIMALS OF ASIA.

LESSON LVII.

ASIA.

Area . 15,196,000 sq. m. — *Population*, 629,329,000.

1. **Asia**, is the largest of the five divisions of the globe, it is noted for its mountains, its great rivers, its extensive table-lands, plains, and deserts.

2. It is particularly remarkable, as having been the cradle of the human race, and of the Christian Religion.

3. Its *population*, which exceeds half the population of the world, is composed of three classes, viz: The Caucasian, which occupies the west ; the Mongolian and the Malay, which occupy the centre and the east.

4. The people are oppressed by their *governments* which are, for the most part, despotic. Asia is the seat of all religions ; the greater part of the population are idolaters ; many profess Mahometanism. The Catholics are not numerous.

5. Some of the principal animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, tiger, camel, and jackal. Among the birds may be mentioned the peacock, pheasant, and crane.

6. Asia, on account of its large extent, possesses almost every sort of climate and a great variety of minerals and vegetable productions ; gold and diamonds are abundant, and on the coast the pearl fisheries are carried on by persons called pearl-divers.

LESSON LVIII.

SIBERIA.

Area . 5,249,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 8,329,000.

1. **Siberia** occupies all the north of Asia. It consists of a vast dreary plain, and belongs to Russia.

2. In the north the *climate* is extremely cold and the ground freezes to a very great depth ; the valleys, near the south are fertile, but badly cultivated.

3. Gold, silver, and platinum are found in the Altai and the Ural mountains ; but the chief articles of commerce are furs, principally those of the sable and ermine.

4. Siberia is used by Russia, as a place of banishment for political offences ; it is regarded as a great punishment to be transported thither.

5. *Irkutsk*, population 28,000, in the south, is an agreeable place of residence.—*Tobolsk*, popula-

tion, 35,000, in the west, is the chief commercial emporium

LESSON LIX.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Area, 4,988,000 sq. m.—*Pop*, 369,000,000

1. **The Chinese Empire** comprises China, Mongolia, Mantchooria, Thibet, and Tartary, these provinces are little known.

2 The principal mountain chains are the Altai and the Himalaya, containing Mount Everest, the highest point on the globe. The Hoang-Ho and Yang-tse-Kiang are the principal rivers

3 The *government* of China is absolute, but possesses a patriarchal character. Buddhism is the dominating religion, while the doctrine of Confucius is followed by the emperor and the learned

4 Its *climate*, in the north, is colder than that of Europe in the same latitude; in the centre it is temperate, and in the south pretty warm. Its *soil* is well watered, fertile, and highly cultivated.

5. Tea is the chief *product*. Rice and other grains, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are also raised

6. Among the curiosities of China, may be mentioned the *Great Wall*, which is 1,500 miles long; it was built to protect the country from the Tartars.

7. *Pekin*, population 1,800,000, the capital, is one of the largest cities in the world.—*Canton*, population 1,000,000 and *Shanghai*, population 200,000, are the chief seaports.

LESSON LX

JAPAN.

Area, 260,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 35,000,000.

1. **Japan**, situated east of China, is composed of many islands, the principal of which are Nippon and Yesso.

2. The mountains are elevated and contain many active volcanoes. The rivers are numerous but inconsiderable.



3 Its *government* is an absolute monarchy; the emperor is called *Mikado*. The prevailing religion is Buddhism.

4. Its *climate* is changeable, and in the north very cold. Its *soil* is sterile but carefully cultivated; it produces rice, wheat, barley, tea, cotton, and silk. The camphor and varnish trees are native of Japan.

5 The Japanese had no commerce with foreigners previous to the year 1854, but since that time their ports have been free and they have adopted many American and European inventions.

6. *Yeddo*, population 2,000,000, the capital, situated on Nippon Island, is one of the most populous cities in the world.—*Yokohama* is a new city and depot for the Europeans.

LESSON LXI

INDIA.

Area, of Hindoostan, 1,250,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 130,000,000.

Area, of Farther India, 920,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 42,000,000.

1. **India** comprises two large peninsulas south of Asia: Hindoostan and Farther India also called Indo-China and India beyond the Ganges.

2. The principal mountain chains are the Eastern and Western Ghats and the Himalayas. The Ganges, Indus, and Cambodia are the largest rivers.

3. The greater part of India belongs to England. The other petty states are governed by despots. Nearly all the inhabitants are idolaters.

4. Its *climate* is excessively warm, except in the mountain regions, which are temperate. The chief products are rice, cotton, indigo, sugar, silk, &c. Diamonds are found in the mountain defiles.

5. India is noted for the Banyan tree, whose branches grow downwards and take root again, so that one tree may produce a whole forest.

6. *Calcutta*, pop. 616,000, capital of Hindoostan — *Bue*, pop. 100,000, capital of Cochin China — *Mandley*, capital of Birmah, and *Bangkok* capital of Cambodia are the chief cities.

LESSON LXII.

TURKESTAN, AFGHANISTAN, AND BELOOCHISTAN

Area, 1,000,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 12,000,000

1. **Turkestan**, or Independent Tartary, is situated W. of China. Most of the inhabitants are hunters or shepherds and lead a wandering life, however, a good number live in the cities — *Bokhara*, pop. 150,000, and *Samarkand* are the principal cities. The chief manufacture is silk. Commerce is carried on by means of caravans.

2. **Afghanistan** and **Beloochistan** belonged formerly to Persia. The surface of Afghanistan is a succession of mountains, valleys, and high table-lands; while that of Beloochistan consists of rocky and sandy deserts.

3. The raising of cattle constitutes the wealth of the country.

4. The government of both is despotic. The religion is Mahometanism.

Cabul, pop. 60,000, is the capital of Afghanistan and *Kelat*, pop. 15,000, that of Beloochistan.

LESSON LXIII.

PERSIA.

Area, 479,000, sq. m.—*Population*, 9,000,000

1. **Persia** is situated east of Turkey; it is diversified by clusters of hills and chains of mountains, with extensive salt and sandy deserts.

2. A great part of the inhabitants lead wandering lives and live in tents.

3. Its government is despotic, the sovereign is styled the *Shah*. The prevailing religion is Mahometanism.

4. In the north, its *climate* is cool and moist; in the centre it is subject to extremes; and in the south hot and unhealthy. Its *soil* is fertile, produces wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, and different sorts of fruits.

5. *Teheran*, pop. 85,000, is the present capital. — *Ispahan* was the ancient capital.

LESSON LXIV.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Area, 669,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 16,000,000

1. **Turkey in Asia**, formerly *Asia Minor*, is a part of the Ottoman Empire and the most western country in Asia.

2. Its *population* is composed of Jews, Greeks, Turks and Arabs.

3. Its government and religion are the same as in Turkey in Europe.

4. This country presents a variety of *climate*. Its *soil* is fertile, but cultivation is neglected; the products are the fruits and grains of temperate climes, cotton, tobacco, and the poppy, or opium plant.

5. *Palestine*, or the Holy-Land, is the country which was the scene of nearly all the events, recorded in the Holy Scripture; *Bethlehem*, where Jesus Christ was born; *Nazareth*, where He lived, and *Jerusalem*, where He was put to death.

are found here. The Dead Sea is situated in this country. It is supposed to cover the sites of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

6 *Smyrna*, is the principal port. The ruins of *Babylon* and *Ninive* are of the greatest interest; *Tyre* and *Sidon*, formerly renowned for their commerce, are, at present, only small villages.

LESSON LXV

ARABIA.

Area, 1,200,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,000,000.

1. **Arabia** is a peninsula in south-western Asia; it is noted for its great deserts and its want of permanent rivers. Mount *Sinai* is situated at the head of the Red Sea.

2. The Arabs, descendants of Ismael, are divided into families, or tribes. The inhabitants of the desert, called Bedouins, lead a roving life and live in tents. The Arabian horses are fine animals, they are treated by their masters as members of the family. Camels are used as beasts of burden.

3. Its *climate* is hot and dry; rain is rarely seen except on the mountains. Its *soil* is fertile on the coast of the Red Sea, but the rest of the country is sterile. The products of Arabia are coffee, dates, indigo, spices, gum arabic, etc.

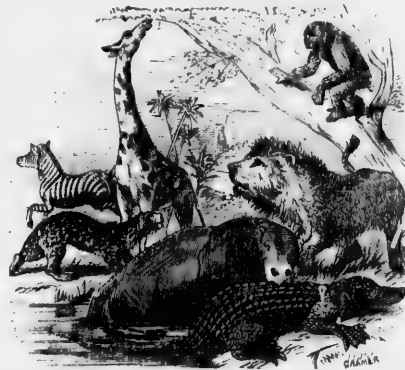
4. *Muscat* is a flourishing city.—*Mecca* is remarkable as having been the birth-place of Mahomet, it is the *holy city* and place of pilgrimage for the Mahometans.

LESSON LXVI.

AFRICA.

Area, 11,008,000, sq. m.—*Pop.* 96,244,000.

1. **Africa**, is one of the five great divisions of the globe and forms a part of the Old World. It is situated south of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean, and south-west of Asia to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Suez. In the north is the Sahara desert, the largest in the globe.



ANIMALS OF AFRICA.

2. The states of Africa are generally of small extent; the *governments* are despotic. The *religion*, in the north is Mahometanism, in the other parts idolatry.

3. Owing to its burning *climate*, and its want of bays and navigable rivers, this country has never been wholly explored, and much of the interior is entirely unknown.

4. The north only is inhabited by whites, the other parts are peopled principally by the negroes.

5. Its *soil* is little cultivated, but the natural products are various and luxurious. The principal are ivory, gold dust found in the rivers, and ostrich feathers.

6. The vegetable productions are the gigantic baobab, teak, acacia, mangrove, ebony, coconut, date, and oil palm.

7. The most remarkable animals are, the lion, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, and elephant. More than sixty species of the antilopes have been discovered in Africa. Serpents are numerous in the forests, and crocodiles in the rivers. Insects are exceedingly numerous, many of them, as the ant and locust, are very destructive.

LESSON LXVII

BARBARY.

Area, 612,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 15,500,000

1. **Barbary** is situated north of Africa bordering on the Atlantic and Mediterranean; it derives its name from the *Berbers*, the original inhabitants of the country, whose descendants still inhabit the Atlas Mounts, which traverse the whole country. The States are Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli.

2. The *Moors* inhabit the towns and villages, the Arabs lead a wandering life. Those tribes were, for a long time, the terror of mariners, by their piracies.

3. In the north its *climate* is excellent and the soil productive; all the grains and fruits of Europe are cultivated. The leather of Morocco, called *morocco*, is the principal article of trade.

4. The capital of each state bears the same name as the state. *Barca* and *Fezzan* belong to Tripoli. Algeria is a French colony since 1830.

LESSON LXVIII

EGYPT.

Area, 180,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 5,214,000.

1. **Egypt** is situated on the Mediterranean in the north of Africa. Its primitive history is given in the Bible.

2. The country is rendered fertile by the annual overflow of the Nile.

3. Most of the inhabitants are of Arabic descent; the remainder are Copts, Turks, Greeks, Jews, etc.

4. This country subject to Turkey, is governed by a *Pasha*. The prevailing religion is Mahometanism.

5. Its *climate* is extremely warm. Its soil produces rice, grain, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and the mulberry-tree.

6. Egypt is famous for its antiquities, the ruins of which are found at the present day, the principal of which are the pyramids, obelisks,

colossal statues of men and animals, and magnificent temples.

7. *Cairo*, pop. 282,000, the capital, is built on the Nile.—*Alexandria*, pop. 181,000, is the principal commercial town.—*Thebes*, contains many famous ruins.

LESSON LXIX.

NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA.

Area, of Nubia, 320,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 500,000; of Abyssinia 280,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,000,000.

1. These two countries are situated south of Egypt and are washed by the Red Sea, and by the Nile and its affluents.

2. Abyssinia is mountainous, but very fertile. Nubia consists of sandy deserts inhabited by Arabs, who rear great number of cattle, including sheep and goats.

3. Their *government* are despotic.

4. The *climate* of Nubia is hot and dry, but healthy; that of Abyssinia is mild and agreeable. These countries produce barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, &c., &c.

6. *Khartoum* is the capital of Nubia.—*Gondar*, that of Abyssinia.

LESSON LXX.

EASTERN AFRICA.

1. This division comprises a strip of country extending about 3,000 miles along the east coast of Africa. Very little is known of the interior of this region; the coast is generally flat, and in some places marshy.

2. The *climate* is hot and unhealthful—the soil fertile.

3. *Berbera*, or the country of the *Somolis*, is S.E. of Abyssinia. The capital is *Berbera*.

4. *Zanguebar* is south of *Berbera*; a great commerce of gold, ivory, and slaves, is carried on; capital *Zanzibar*.

5. *Mozambique* belongs to Portugal; capital *Mozambique*.

6. *Caffraria* is inhabited by savage tribes.—*Natal* and parts of *Caffraria* are English colonies.

7. *Madagascar* is a large island S.E. of Africa, separated from *terra firma* or the main-land, by the *Mozambique Channel*. *Tananarivo* is the capital. The islanders are called *Malagachers*, or *Malgachers*.

LESSON LXXI.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

1. **Southern Africa** extends to the south of Ethiopia and comprises Cape Colony and many other districts; it is diversified with lofty mountains, elevated plains, and arid tracts of desert.

2. The inhabitants are composed of British settlers, Dutch farmers, Hottentots, and Caffres.

3. *Orange River* bounds it on the N and the *Snow Mountains* traverse it.

4. Its *climate* is temperate and agreeable, its *soil* fertile; the products are cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, etc.

5. Cape Colony belongs to England; it is an important place for the ships in the East India trade.

6. *Cape Town* is the capital; the inhabitants are nearly all English or Dutch.

LESSON LXXII

WESTERN AFRICA.

1. This region embraces many states, principally *Guinea* and *Senegambia*.

2. These countries are remarkable for great fertility and luxuriant vegetation. The greater part of the surface is undulating and mountainous. In Upper *Guinea* and *Senegambia*, it is low and swampy to a considerable distance inland.

3. *Senegambia*, situated east of *Soudan*, derives its name from its great rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*.

4. The inhabitants are principally Negroes who live in a savage condition under despotic governments. The Europeans are established along the coast.

5. Its *climate* on the coast is hot and unhealthy, especially to strangers; in the interior it is more salubrious.

6. *Guinea* extends from *Senegambia* to the *River Nourse*, and is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower *Guinea*. The principal states of Upper *Guinea* are *Ashantee* and *Dahomey*. In Lower *Guinea* and Portuguese colonies of *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*.

LESSON LXXIII.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

1. **Soudan** is divided into a vast number of petty states only partially known, but differing widely in magnitude, population, and character. It is a highly fertile region with a diversified surface and a hot *climate*.

2. The inhabitants are principally Negroes, said to be more civilized than those of the West.

3. The *Sahara*, or Great Desert, is a vast table-land, covered with rocks, sand, and salt. Its sterility is due to the almost total absence of rain.

4. In some places the springs form sorts of little isles called *Oasis*; they are carefully cultivated and produce dates and a few other products.

5. Gum-arabic is obtained from the acacia tree; salt, from the mines, and ostrich feathers are the chief articles of exportation.

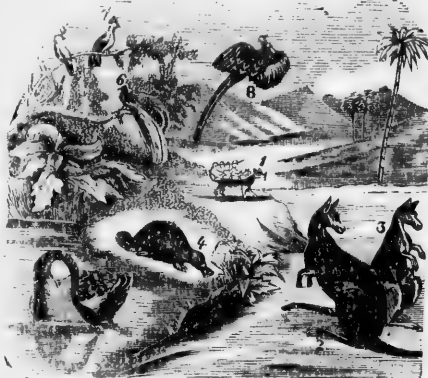
6. The southern part has been visited by Dr *Livingstone* who represents it to be a fertile plain.

7. The sources of the Nile have been recently discovered on the great plateau of Central Africa.

LESSON LXXV.

OCEANICA or OCEANIA.

Oceanica comprises all the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and is generally divided into three parts : *Malaysia*, *Australasia*, *Polynesia*. —
Area . 4,586,800 sq. m.—*Population*, 32,275,000.



ANIMALS OF OCEANIA.

LESSON LXXVI.

MALAYSIA.

Area . 763,800 sq. m.—*Population*, 28,850,000.

1. **Malaysia** lies wholly in the Torrid zone and comprises many islands, the principal of which are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippine Islands, the Moluccas, or Spice Islands.

2. This division was called Malaysia, from the fact that the greater number of the inhabitants are Malays.

3. Its *climate* is hot but healthful except on the low coasts. The principal productions are sugar, camphor, pepper, nutmegs, &c.

4. The Banda Islands are given almost exclusively to the cultivation of nutmegs. The chief minerals are diamonds, gold, and iron. When

under the influence of opium, the people are very cruel, they sometimes remain in the public ways and kill all they meet.

5. *Batavia*, on the Isle of Java, is the capital of the Dutch possessions.—*Manilla*, in the Philippine, is an important city.

6. The greater part of the inhabitants profess the Catholic religion; a considerable number are still pagans.

LESSON LXXVII.

AUSTRALASIA.

Area . 3,524,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 2,570,000.

1. **Australasia** comprises Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, New Zealand, and many of the adjacent islands.

2. Australia, on account of its immense size, is often called a continent. A few mountain ranges, of little elevation, line the coast; the interior is not much known and appears to be nothing but a vast sterile plain.

3. The natives belong to the tribes of Oriental negroes; they are very ignorant.

4. Its *climate*, in general, is salubrious, there are very fertile plains on the south and east, but gold mining occupies the traders more than agriculture.

5. The remarkable animals are the orang outang, kangaroo, black swan, lyre-bird, &c.

6. *Sydney* is the capital. *Melbourne* is the gold region and capital of Victoria district.

7. *Tasmania*, or *Van Diemen's Land*, is an island south of Australia, the inhabitants rear a great number of sheep and other flocks.

8. *New Zealand* consists of three islands, its surface is mountainous, its *climate*, agreeable, and *soil* fertile. The forests abound in ship-timber.

9. Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand belong to England.



MELBOURNE.

LESSON LXXVII.

POLYNESIA.

Area, 299,000 sq. m.—Population, 855,000.

1. **Polynesia**, "the region of many islands," comprises all the islands of the Pacific not included in the other two divisions; it is the largest part of Oceania.

2. Many of those islands are the work of little insects that form calcareous lodgings for themselves these are afterwards covered with sand and marine herbs, and in this manner become habitable.

3. The inhabitants of these islands are Malays and European colonists.

4. The Sandwich Islands form the principal group and are the best known; they are in the line of commerce between North America and China, and are often visited by English and American vessels.

5. The *Society* Islands are remarkable for their beauty and fertility.

6. The *Caroline* Islands are an immense group of which we know very little, it is said their inhabitants are able navigators.

7. The inhabitants of the *Friendly* Islands are mild and affable although ferocious in appearance.

8. The *Marquesas* Islands belong to France; their natives are said to be more finely formed than any other Polynesians; they are, however, very ferocious.

CLIMATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The climate of Canada is nearly the same as that of Norway, Sweden and St. Petersburg. Both the heat of summer and the cold of winter are much greater than in the corresponding latitudes of Europe. The climate of Nova Scotia is extremely temperate, considering its western latitude. In Halifax and the eastern countries the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer. The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold: the thermometer sometimes rising to 100° during the day and falling in the forest during the night of the same day to 50°. Still the climate is exceedingly healthy and favorable to agricultural operations. The climate of Prince Edward Island is much

milder than that of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and is remarkably salubrious. The winter is long and cold, but the summer is eminently fitted for the growth of ordinary cereals. Manitoba and the Saskatchewan country have the same summer temperature as the most favored parts of the St. Lawrence valley. The winter isothermal is that of Quebec. The climate of British Columbia varies according to the locality, owing principally to four causes: viz: greater or less distances from the vicinity of the mountain regions, difference in the nature and the quantity of the vegetable growth, and difference of level. The low portions near the sea and on Vancouver Island have a moderate climate with a general range of from 20° in winter, to 80° in summer.

COMMERCE. (1)

COMMERCE is the exchange of certain colonial commodities or merchandise. There are two sorts of commerce; *foreign* commerce, which is carried on between countries; *inland* commerce which is carried on in the same country. (Transit commerce is passage of goods through a state for which they are not destined.)

By *exportation* is meant the natural or manufactured productions that a country furnishes a foreign one, and *importations* is to bring from foreign countries those productions which we have not in our own.

Industry is the art by which man adapts to his own wants the productions of nature.

COMMERCE BETWEEN CONTINENTS.

Principal objects of exchange between the five continents of the World.

Relative Importance.—EUROPE, notwithstanding its small extent, but including the most active and intelligent population of the globe, produces a quantity of merchandise superior to any other continent, and it is a great source of commercial movement between all the parts of the world.

AMERICA, by its white population of European origin and rich natural productions, holds the second rank.

ASIA is the third in order, on account of its Chinese and Indian population who are very laborious.

OCEANIA is the fourth in rank, by its Dutch and English colonies.

AFRICA, on account of its unfavorable physical features and its thinly scattered population, barbarous and savage, holds the last rank.

Exchange takes place particularly between

(1) Among the powers of the world, says Mr. Walsh, an honorable place should be given to *commerce*; and when carried on with fidelity, it is, after religion, one of the best means of civilization. (*Recollections and impressions of voyages.*)

England (*for more than two-thirds*), France, Germany, Belgium, Holland on the one part, and the United States, Canada, China, the Indies and Australia on the other.

EXPORTATION.—Europe exports to foreign countries:

1° Its *manufactured productions*: cotton, wool, silk textures, ready made clothing, fancy wares, linen, furniture, &c., articles of jewelry: clock works, musical and drawing instruments, objects of art and science and library requisites.

2° *Alimentary substances*: wines and spirits, refined sugar, flour, preserves, &c., &c.

America exports:

1° Furs, potash, pearlash, fish, lumber and petroleum oil, from Canada.

2° Cotton, corn, flour, Indian corn, (1), tobacco, corned meat, gold, and petroleum (2) from the United States.

3° Silver from Mexico.

4° Colonial commodities (3) Sugar, coffee, cocoa-nut (4), India-rubber (5), dye-wood and cabinet wood from the Antilles and Brazil.

5° Wool, hides, dried meats from the Argentine pampas.

6° Gold, copper, guano (6) from Peru and Chili.

1. *Indian corn* is a gramineous plant of America, having large ears, and which forms the principal food in many countries.

2. *Petroleum*, or stone oil, is a substance resembling tar or bitumen; it is extracted particularly from coal bogs.

3. By *colonial commodities* is generally meant the vegetable productions coming from colonies.

4. *Cocoa*, from which chocolate is made, is the bean or grain of the cocoa-nut tree.

5. *India-rubber* or caoutchouc and *gutta-percha* are substances produced by the dessication of a milky juice extracted from several trees.

6. *Guano* is the excrement of sea-birds which is found in considerable quantity on the coast of certain warm countries. It is an excellent manure.

Asia furnishes

- 1° Gold, silver, platina (1), diamonds, precious stones (2), and the furs of Siberia (3)
- 2° *Tea*, (4), *silk* (5), silk-worms' eggs and the silk-goods from China and Japan
- 3° Cotton (6), dyeing drugs (7), *rice* (8), *spices* (9), opium (10), ivory, carved wood, paper and porcelain from China, Japan, and India
- 4° Brass from Japan, pearls (11) from Ceylon, cashmere *shawls* (12), goats hair and musk (13), from Thibet.
- 5° Coffee (14), gum (15), incense (16), coral (17), from Arabia and Persia.

1. *Platina* is a metal of a dull white, it is rare and precious.
2. The *precious stones* employed in jewelry are the diamond, topaz, emerald, &c.
3. *Fur bearing animals* live in cold countries, the principal are the ermine, zibellina, martin, white fox beaver, &c.
4. *Tea-tree*, is a shrub always green, whose leaves, when infused, give a stimulating beverage, and much used in China, England, and America.
5. *Silk* is a textile production of the silk-worm, which is a caterpillar of a species of butterfly; this caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the mulberry-tree
6. *Cotton* is a flaky down which envelopes the seed of the cotton-tree, a herbaceous and arborescent plant found in warm countries
7. *Dye drugs*, or coloring substances, are particularly taken from plants; indigo leaves, sandal-wood, log-wood, Brazilian-wood and the root of the madder. Cochineal is produced by an insect.
8. *Rice* is the grain of a gramineous plant cultivated in damp soil and in warm countries; it forms the principal food in China and India.
9. The *spices* are *pepper*, the seed of the pepper-tree, *nutmegs*, the seed of the nutmeg-tree, *cloves*, the dried buds of the clove-tree; *cinnamon*, the bark of the cinnamon-tree; *vanilla*, the pod of the vanilla-tree.
10. *Opium* is a juice extracted from the head of the poppy, it is narcotic.
11. *Pearl* is a substance produced in certain sea shells.
12. *Cashmere shawls*, like the French shawls which rival them, are made with the goats hair of Thibet.
13. *Musk* is an aromatic production furnished by the musk-stag in India.
14. *Coffee* is the stone of the coffee-tree fruit, a shrub cultivated particularly in Brazil and the Indies.
15. *Gum* is the viscous substance which comes from the bark of certain trees.
16. *Incense* is a species of resinous and odoriferous gum.
17. *Red coral* is a calcareous substance produced by small marine animals called polypes. In the warm seas of Oceania a multitude of reefs, sub-marine coral island and islets are likewise formed by polypes.

6° Figs, raisins, carpets from Smyrna; Damascus sword blades, tobacco, olives (18), beeches from Turkey in Asia; sponges (19) from the coast of Syria

Africa furnishes

- 1° Marble, iron, and the early fruits of Algeria.
- 2° Cocoa-nuts (20) and Madeira wines
- 3° Palm-oil (21), earth-nuts (22) from Senegal.
- 4° Ostrich feathers, ivory (23), and dates (24), from Sahara and Soudan
- 5° *Cotton*, corn and gum from Egypt.
- 6° Wool and hides from Cape Colony
- 7° *Sugar* (25), coffee, and vanilla from the Bourbon and Mauritius Islands

Oceania furnishes

- 1° *Gold*, copper, cattle, *wool*, and flour from Australia and other English colonies
- 2° *Colonial commodities*: coffee, sugar, indigo, and spices from Java and the Moluccas (*Dutch possessions*); pewter from Branca, and cigars from Manilla.
18. The *olive-tree* is a small tree, the fruit of which is pulpy; it contains a stone, and gives olive-oil.
19. *Sponge* is a very porous substance. It is produced by small marine animals
20. *Cocca-nuts* are large fruits with shells, milky, produced by the palm-cocca-tree.
21. The *palm* is a tree with a simple stout trunk terminated by a cluster of long leaves, it produces wine, palm-oil, fruits, dates and cocoas.
22. The *earth-nut* is a creeping plant the seeds of which are oily.
23. *Ivory* is the substance of the elephant's tusks
24. *Dates* are the juicy fruit of a kind of palm-tree.
25. The *sugar-cane*, a tall kind of reed, is a gramineous plant cultivated in warm countries and in damp soil. It produces a sweet liquor, from which sugar, syrup, and rum are made. In Europe sugar is obtained from the beet.

REMARKS.

1. Comparative statistics of the commerce of several American states, taking Canada as the basis, and supposing it to be of \$1,000; we shall have: the United States, 4,500; Mexico 250; Central America, 90; Antilles 1,000; Ecuador, 35; Peru, 250; Bolivia, 50; Chili, 220; La Plata, 250; Paraguay, 20; Uruguay, 80.

2. The production of coffee on the globe is about 5,000,000 bags of 200 pounds each, the half of which is furnished by Brazil, the other countries which produce it, are Java, Ceylon, Hayti, and other Antilles, Mauritius, Bourbon, Arabia, Abyssinia, &c.

3. Production of sugar in 1866.—*Cane-sugar*: Cuba, 1,000 millions of pounds; English Antilles, 360 m.; French Antilles and Bourbon, 260 m.; Java, 260 m.; Brazil, 240 m.; United States and others, 400 m.—*Beet sugar*: France, 360 m.; Germany, 360 m.; Austria, 120 m.; Belgium, 50

m.; others, 200 m.—Total, about 4,000,000 pounds of which Cuba alone produces one-fourth. Canada produces 18,000,000 pounds of maple sugar.

4. *Tea*—China exports 160,000,000 pounds of tea, which it sells about 10 cents per pound, and which is sold at London 40 cents. The English consume one-half of it, the Americans one-fourth, and the other fourth by the rest of Europe.

5. *Tobacco*.—The consumption of tobacco is supposed to be four billions of pounds produced by five millions of acres of land; the United States, Manilla, Havana, Turkey and Persia give the best. More than \$800,000,000 are expended in narcotic, in the world: tobacco, opium, betel, &c.

6. *Annual production of gold*.—California furnishes 100 millions dollars; Australia, 60 m.; the Ural and Altai mountains, 16 m.; Mexico, 4 m.; Andes, 4 m.; British Columbia, 4 m.; Africa, 2½ m.—Total about 200 millions of dollars.

POPULATION of the principal CITIES of the DOMINION OF CANADA, in 1871

Montreal, Qc.....	107,325	Peterborough, Ont.....	1,611
Quebec, Qc.....	59,699	Cobourg, Ont.....	1,442
Toronto, Ont.....	56,092	Darmouth, N.S.....	4,400
Halifax, N.S.....	29,582	Stratford, Ont.....	4,313
St-John, N-B.....	28,805	Lindsay, Ont.....	4,049
Hamilton, Ont.....	26,716	Ingersoll, Ont.....	4,022
Ottawa, Ont.....	21,545	St-Hyacinthe, Qc.....	4,000
London, Ont.....	15,826	Woodstock, Ont.....	4,000
Kingston, Ont.....	12,467	Goderich, Ont.....	4,000
Brantford, Ont.....	8,107	Barrie, Ont.....	3,398
Ste-Catherine, Ont.....	7,864	Owen Sound, Ont.....	3,369
Three Rivers, Qc.....	7,570	Yarmouth, N.S.....	3,300
Belleville, Ont.....	7,305	Pictou, N.S.....	3,200
Guelph, Ont.....	6,878	Oshawa, Ont.....	3,185
Lévis, Qc.....	6,691	Dundas, Ont.....	3,135
Fredericton, N-B.....	6,006	St-Mary's, Ont.....	3,120
Chatham, Ont.....	5,873	Bowmanville, Ont.....	3,034
Sorel, Qc.....	5,636	St-John Dorchester, Qc.....	3,022
Port Hope, Ont.....	5,114	Joliette, Qc.....	3,000
Brockville, Ont.....	5,102	Sidney, N.S.....	3,000
Huill, Qc.....	5,000	Liverpool, N.S.....	3,000
Moncton,	4,900	Chatham, N-B.....	3,000
Sherbrooke, Qc.....	4,500	Charlottetown, P-E-I.....	7600

PRONUNCIATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS USED IN THIS WORK.

Ah represents the sound of *a* in far; ay, of *a* in fate; â, that of *a* in fat; ê, of *e* in met; î, of *i* in pine; 4, of *i* in pin.
ô, of *o* in mode; ô, of *u* in pure; û, of *u* in tun.

A.

Abyssinia (ah-is-si-â-ah).
Adriatic (ad-ri-at-ik).
Afghanistan (ah-fah-gahn-is-tahn').
Africa (af-ri-ka).
Alabama (â-lâ-bah mah).
Albany (awl-bâ-ne).
Alexandria (al-ex-an-dre-ah).
Algeria (âl-jê-re-ah).
Alziers (ahl-jêr-z).
Alleghany (âl-le-gay-ne).
Alps (âps).
Alut (ahl-ti).
Alton (awl-tun).
Amazon (an-ah-zûn).
America (â-mê-re-ka).
Americus Vespucius (ah-mêr-e-kus ves-poo-she-us).
Amster-dam.
Andes (an-diz).
Anglesen (ang-g'l-sej).
Angola (ang-go lah).
An-na-p'o-lis.
Ant-arc-tic.
Antilles (ahn-teel').
Ant-werp.
Apennines (ap-en-nînz).
Archia (â-ray-he-ah).
Archipelago (ar-ko-pel â-go).
Arc-tic.
Argentine (ar-jen-teen) Confedera-tion.
Arizona (âr-e-zo-nâh).
Ar-kan-sas.
Ashantee (ahsh-ahn-te').
Asia (ay-she-ah).
As-pin-wall.
Athens (ath-enz).
Atlanta (at-lan tah).
At-lan-tic.
Atlas.
Augusta (aw-gus-tah).
Austin (aws-tin).
Australasia (aws-tral-ay-she-ah).
Australia (aws-tray-le-ah).
Austria (aws-tre-ah).

B.

Babylon (bah-bê-lun).
Bahama (bah-hay mah).
Balize (bâ-leez).
Baltimore (bawl-te-more).
Bangor (bang-gor).
Barbary (bar-ber-e).
Barca (bar-kah).
Batavia (bâ-tay'-ve-ah).

Baton Rouge (bat-un-roozh').
Bavaria (bâ-vay-re-ah).
Behring (bê-ring).
Bel-el-Jerd (be-lêl-jêr-êed').
Bel-fast.
Belgium (bel-jê-um).
Beloochistan (bel-oo-chis-tahn').
Benguela (ben-gay lah).
Ber-be-ra.
Ber-bers.
Ber-lin.
Berne (bern).
Beth-le-hem.
Birmingham (bir-ming-âm).
Bohemia (bo-he-me-ah).
Bokhara (bo-kah rah).
Bolivar (bo-le var).
Bolivia (bo-liv-e-ah).
Bordeaux (bor-do').
Bor-ne-o.
Bornou (hor-noo').
Bos-ton.
Brâ-zil'.
Bridge-port.
Bris-tol.
Brownsville (brownz'-vil).
Brussels (brus-selz).
Buddhism (hood-izm).
Buenos Ayres (bo-nos ay riz).
Bur-ling-ton.

C.

Cabul (kah-bool').
Calfraria (kal-fray-re-ah).
Cagliari (kahl-yah-re).
Cairo (ki-ro).
Calcutta (kâl-kut tah).
Caledonia (kâl-e-do-ne-ah).
California (kâl-e-for-ne-ah).
Callao (kahl-yah-o).
Cambridge (kame-brij).
Canada (kan-â-dah).
Can-ter.
Candia (kan-de-ah).
Can-ton'.
Cape Breton (kape brit'n).
Cape Horn.
Cape May.
Capri-corn.
Caribbean (kâr-rib-be'an).
Cas-cade'.
Cattogat (kat-te-gat').
Caucasian (kaw-kay-she an).
Celebes (sel'e-bes).
Ceylon (se-lon, or se-löwn).
Champlain (sham-plane').

Charlotte (shar-lot) Town.
Chesapeake (ches-â-pê-ck).
Chicago (she-kaw-go).
Chili (chi-le).
China (chi-nah).
Cincinnati (sin-sin-nat te).
Cleveland (kleev-länd).
Columbia (ko-lun-be-ah).
Concord (kong-künd).
Congo (kong-go).
Connecticut (kon-net-e-kut).
Constantinople (kon-stan-te-no'pl).
Copenhagen (ko-pen-hay'-ghen).
Cordova (kor-do-vah).
Cork.
Corsica (kor-se-kah).
Cotopaxi (ko-to-pax'o).
Crimea (krim-e-ah).
Cuba (ku bah).
Cum-ber-land.
Czar (zar).

D.

Dahomey (dah-ho-may).
Dakota (da-ko-tah).
Dalmatia (dâl-may-she-ah).
Danube (dan-yoob).
Darfur (dar-foor').
Delaware (del-â-wire).
Den-mark.
De-troit'.
Dnieper (ne-per).
Dominica (dom-e-ne-kah).
Don.
Dub-lin.
Dun-dee'.

E.

Ecuador (ek-wah-dore).
Edinburgh (ed-in-bur-rüh).
Egina (e-jî-nah).
Egypt (e-jipt).
Elba (el bah).
England (ing-gland).
Equator (e-kway-tor).
Erie (e-re).
E-rin.
Esquimaux (es-ke-mo, or es'ke-moze).
Ethiopia (e-the-o'-pe-ah).
Etna (et-nah).
Europe (yoo-rüp).

F.

Falkland (fawk-land).

Pezzan (pez-sah'n).
 Florence.
 France.
 Frankfurt (frank'furt).
 Friendly (fren'dle, islands).
 Frigid (frid'jät) Zone.

G.

Gaelic (gal'sh-esh).
 Galveston (gal'ves-tin).
 Geneva (jen-ee-vah).
 Genoa (jen-ee-ah).
 Georgia (jor'jee-ah).
 Germany (jer-mah-nee).
 Gibraltar (je-braw'ter).
 Glasgow (glas'go).
 Goudar.
 Grampian (gram'pee-an).
 Granada (grah-nah'dah).
 Great Britain (brit'ün).
 Greece (gree's).
 Greenwich (grin'ij).
 Guatemala (gaw-te-mah'lah, or gwash-lah-mah'lah).
 Guadalupe (gwah-luh-keel').

H.

Hague (haig).
 Halifax (hal'ef-ax).
 Han'over.
 Hartford.
 Havana (hä-van'ah).
 Hayti (hay'te).
 Himalaya (him-aw'ee-ah or him-ah-li-ah).
 Hindoostan (hin-doo-stan').
 Honduras (hon-doo-rah's).
 Honolulu (hon-oo-loo'loo).
 Hot'ten-tots.
 Hungary (hung'gh-re).
 Huron (hu'ün).

I.

Iceland.
 Idaho (i'dä-ho).
 Illinois (il-lin-oyz', or il-lin-oy').
 Indiana (in-de-an'ah).
 Indi'an-op'e-lis.
 Ionian (i-o-ne-an).
 Iowa (i'o-wah).
 Ireland.
 Irkoutsk (ir-kootsk').
 Ish'mael.
 Ispahan (is-pä-hahn').
 Italy (it'ä-le).

J.

Jaguar (jag-yoo-ar').
 Jamaica (ja-may'kah).
 Japan (jah-pan').

Java (jah'vah).
 Jerusalem (je-roo'sä-lem).
 Jesso (yes'so).
 Ju'an Fer-nan'dez.

K.

Kamtschatka (kahm-chah't'kah).
 Kansas (kan'zas).
 Kelat (ke-lah't').
 Ken-no-bee'.
 Kentucky (ken-tuk'ee).
 Khan (kawn, or kan).
 Kartoom (kar-toom').
 Kings'ton.
 Kiolen (ko-o'len).
 Kurile (koo'ril).

L.

Labrador (lah-rä-dore').
 Lama (lay'mah).
 Lap'land.
 La Plata (lah-plah'tah).
 Lawrence (law'rens).
 Le-pan'to.
 Lew Chew (loo-choo').
 Liberia (li-be're-ah).
 Liffey (lif'ee).
 Lima (le'mah).
 Lipari (lip'ah-re).
 Lisbon (liz'bün).
 Liv'er-pool.
 Lof-fo'den.
 London (lun'dön).
 Louisville (loo'is-vil).
 Lyons (li'ünz).

M.

Malagasear (mah'ä-gas'kar').
 Madison (mad'e-sün).
 Madrid (mah-drid').
 Magellan (mah-jel'lan).
 Maine (mane).
 Majorca (mah-jor'kah).
 Malay (mä-lay').
 Malaysia (mä-lay'she-ah).
 Mallia (maw'lah).
 Man'ches-ter.
 Manilla (mä-nil'lah).
 Marmora (mar'mo-rah).
 Marquesas (mar-kay'sah's).
 Massachusetts (mas-sä-choo'sets).
 Mecca (mek'kah).
 Medina (me-de-nah).
 Mediterranean (med-e-ter-ray'ne-an).
 Melbourne (mel'burn).
 Memphis (mem'fis).
 Mexico (mex'ee-ko).
 Michigan (mish'ee-gan).
 Mil'an.
 Milwaukee (milwaw'ke).
 Minnesota (min'ne-so'tah).

Minorca (min-or'kah).
 Mississippi (mis-sis-sip'pe).
 Missouri (mis-soo're).
 Modena (mod'en-ah).
 Mo-ham'med-an.
 Mongolia (mon-go'le-ah).
 Mont Blanc (mông-bläng').
 Montevideo (mon-to-vid'e-o).
 Montpelier (mont-peel'yer).
 Montreal (mon-tre-awl').
 Morocco (mo-rok'ko).
 Moscow (mos'ko).
 Mount Hope.
 Mozambique (mo-zain-beek').

N.

Nankin (nahn-kin').
 Naples (nay'plz).
 Netherlands.
 Neuse (nuce).
 New Brunswick (nü-brunz'wik).
 Newfoundland (nü-fund-land).
 New Guinea (nü-ghin'ne).
 New Hampshire (nü-hamp'shir).
 New Ha'ven.
 New Jersey (nü-je'r-ze).
 New London (nü-lun'dön).
 New Mexico (nü-mex'ee-ko).
 New Orleans (nü-or'le-ünz).
 New York.
 New Zealand (nü-ze'land).
 Niagara (ni-ag'ä-rah).
 Nin'e-veh.
 Nippon (nif-on').
 Norfolk (nor'fok).
 North'am'pton.
 Nor'way.
 Norwich (nor'rij, or nor'witch).
 Nova Scotia (no'vah sko'sh-ah).
 Nubia (moo'be-ah).

O.

Oases (o'ä-sez, or o-ay'seez).
 Oceanica (o-she-an'ee-kah).
 Ontario (on-tay're-o).
 O-por'to.
 Oregon (ör'e-gün).
 Ottawa (ot'lä-way).

P.

Pacific (pä-sif'ik).
 Pagan (pay'gan).
 Palestine (päl'es-tine).
 Pampas (pahm'pahs).
 Panama (pah-nah-mah').
 Paraguay (pah-rah-gwi').
 Parana (pah-rah-nah').
 Paris (par'ris).
 Parma (par'mah).
 Patagonia (pah-go'ne-ah).
 Pe'kin.

Pembina (pem'be-nah).
 Persia (per'she-ah).
 Peru (pe-roo').
 Pesth (pest).
 Philippine (fil'ip-pin).
 Po.
 Polynesia (pol-e-ne'she-ah).
 Popocatepetl (po-po-kah-tay-pet'l').
 Port au Prince (port-o-prinss').
 Port'land.
 Porto Rico (por'to re'ko).
 Portsmouth (ports'muth).
 Portugal (por'tu-gal).
 Po-to-mac.
 Prague (praig).
 Prince Ed'ward.
 Prov'idence.
 Prussia. (prush'yah).
 Puebla (pweb'lah).
 Pyrene's (pir'en-eez).

Q.

Quebec (kwe-bek').
 Quito (ke'to).

R.

Racine (rahs-see'n').
 Rhine (rine).
 Rhode Island (rodo i'land).
 Rio de la Plata (re'o day lah plah'tah).
 Rio Janeiro (ri'o ja-ne-ro).
 Rome.
 Rot'ter-dam.
 Russia (rush'yah).

S.

Sacramento (sak-rà-men'to).
 Sahara (sah-hah'rah, or sah'hah-rah).
 St. Anthony (sent an'to-ne).
 St. Domingo (sent do-ming'go).
 St. John (sent-jon').
 St. Lawrence (sent law'renses).
 St. Louis (sent loo'is).
 St. Paul (sent-pawl').
 St. Petersburg (sent pe'terz-burg).
 Salem (say'loim).
 San Fran-cis'co.
 San Salvador (sahn sahl-vah-dore).

Sand'wich Is'lands.
 Santa Fe (sahn'tah fay).
 Santiago (sahn-te-ah'go).
 Sardinia (sar-din'o-ah).
 Saxony (sax'un-e).
 Scandinavia (skan-do-nay've-ah).
 Scotland (skot'land).
 Seb-as-to'pol.
 Seine (sayn).
 Senegal (sen-e-gawl').
 Senegambia (sen-e-gam'be-ah).
 Shanghai (shang-hi').
 Sibiria (si-be're-ah).
 Sicily (sis'il-e).
 Si'don.
 Sierra Leone (se-er'rah le-o'ne).
 Sierra Madre (se-er'rah mah'dray).
 Sierra Nevada (se-er'rah nay-vah dah).
 Sinai (sinay, or si'nay-i).
 Skager Rack (skah-gher-rahk').
 Smyrna (smir'nah).
 Society (so-si'e-te) Islands.
 Sod'om.
 Somaules (so-maw'leez).
 Soudan (soo-dahn').
 Spain.
 Span'ish-town.
 Spice Is'lands.
 Spree (spray).
 Springfield (spring'feeld).
 Stock'holm.
 Sumatra (soo-mah'trah).
 Sweden.
 Swit'zer-land.
 Sydney (sid'ne).

T.

Tagus (tay'gus).
 Tallahassee (tál-là-hass'e).
 Tanarivou (tah-nah-nah-re-voo').
 Tartary (tar'tah-rej).
 Tasmania (taz-may'ne-ah).
 Tchad (chahd).
 Teheran (tèh-her-ahn).
 Terra del Fuego (tèr'rah del foo-e).
 Tex-as.
 Thamos (temz).
 Tib'et (tib'et).
 Tobolsk (to-bolsk').

To-le'do.
 To-ron'to.
 Tor'rid Zone.
 Trinidad (trin-e-lad').
 Tripoli (trip'o-le).
 Tunis (too'niss).
 Turin (too'rin).
 Turkestan (toor-kes-tahn').
 Turkey (tur'ke).
 Tuscany (tus'kah-ne).
 Tyre (tire).

U.

U-ni'ted States.
 Ural (yoo'rah).
 Uruguay (oo-roo-gwi').
 Utah (yoo'taw).

V.

Valparaiso (vail-pah-ri'so).
 Venice (ven'iss).
 Ver-mont'.
 Vesuvius (ve-soo'vo-us).
 Victoria (vik-to're-ah).
 Vienna (ve-en'nah).
 Vincennes (vin-senz').
 Voiga (vol'gah).

W.

Wales (wailz).
 Wash'ing-ton.
 Waterloo (waw-ter-loo').
 West Indies (west in'deez).
 Windsor (win'zer).
 Wis-con'sin.
 Worcester (wòos'ter).
 Wurtemberg (wur'tem-berg).

Y.

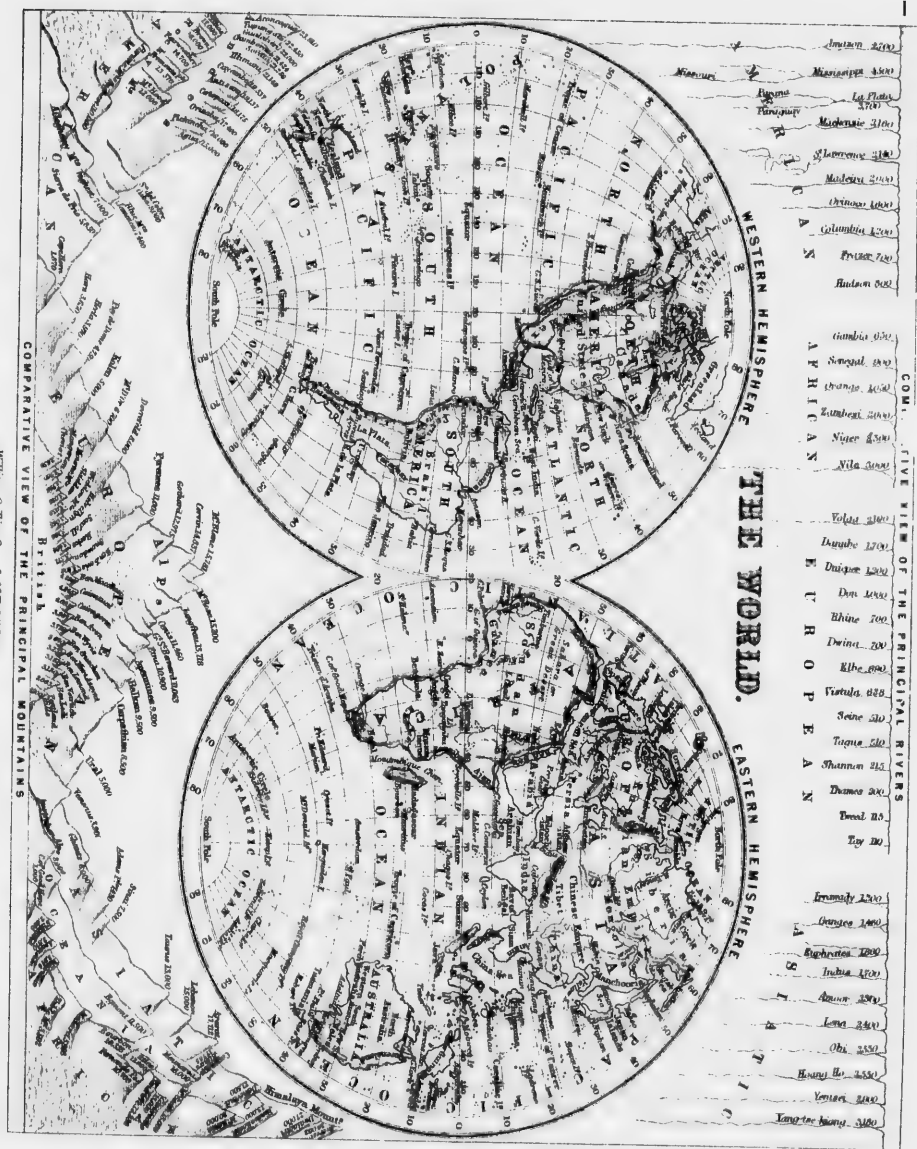
Yed'o.
 Yucatan (yoo-kah-tahn').

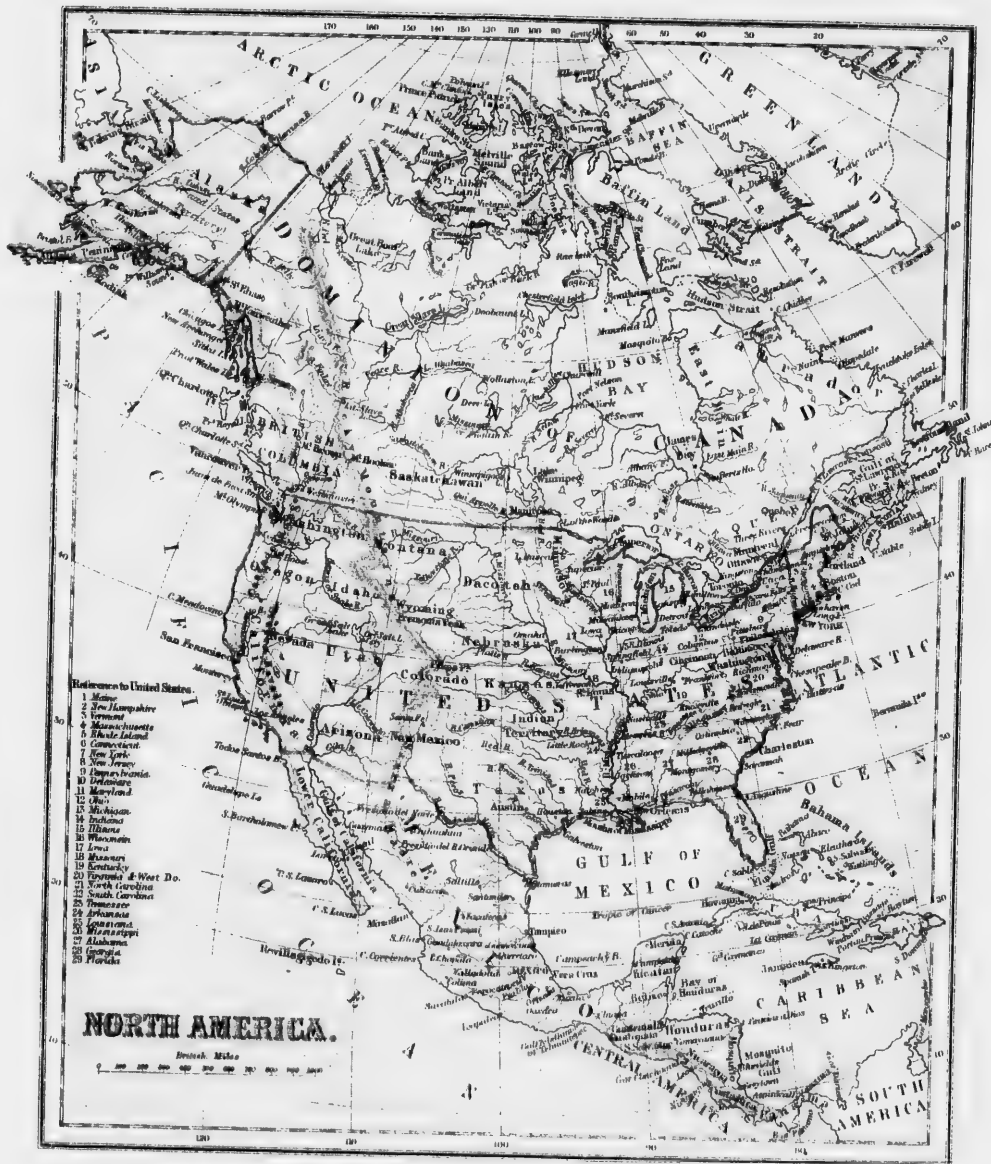
Z.

Zanguebar (zang-gay-bar').
 Zanzibar (zahn-ze-bar').
 Zealand (ze'land).
 Zoolu (zoo'loo).

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.—(Map No. 1.)

1. What does this map represent?
2. Point out the Eastern Hemisphere.
3. Point out the Western Hemisphere.
4. —The North Pole.—South Pole.
5. Point out the Tropic of Cancer.—That of Capricorn.
6. Point out the Torrid Zone.—Temperate Zones.
7. —The Frigid Zones.
8. Point out the meridians or circles of longitude.
9. Point out the parallels of latitude.
10. Point out the Equator.—The first meridian.
11. Point out islands.—Peninsulas
12. Point out the Old World.—The New World.
13. Where is the North on the map?—The South?—The West?
14. Point out North America.—South America.
15. Point out Europe.—Asia.—Africa.—Oceania.
16. Which of these countries extends farthest North? *As*
17. —Farthest South? *Af*.—Farthest East? *As*.
18. What division east of Europe? *As*.
19. What division south? *Af*
20. Point out Australia.
21. Point out British America.
22. Point out the United States.—Mexico.
23. What ocean lies between America and Europe? *At*.
24. —Between America and Asia? *Pa*.
25. What ocean north of Europe and Asia? *Ar*.
26. —South of South America? *Ar*.
27. What ocean south of Asia? *Ar*.
28. Point out the principal bay in North America. *Mt*.
29. Point out the principal gulf of North America. *Mt*.
30. What sea between Europe and Africa? *Mt*.
31. What sea between Russia and Sweden? *Be*.
32. What two seas in the south-eastern part of Europe?
Be, *Ar*.
33. What seas east of Asia? *Pa*, *Ar*.
34. —South-east of Asia? *Ar*.
35. What sea between Asia and Africa? *Red*.
36. What sea and gulf south of Asia? *Ar*, *BL*.
37. What gulf south-west of Africa? *Go*.
38. What strait between Asia and America? *Bo*.
39. What channel between Africa and Madagascar Island? *Me*.
40. What large island in the eastern part of North America? *Ar*.
41. Which are the two largest islands of the West Indies?
Ca, *Hi*.
42. What cluster of islands west of Europe? *B-I*.
43. —East of Asia? *Ja*.
44. Which are the three largest islands south-east of Asia?
Se, *Bo*, *N-G*.
45. Point out New Zealand. (40).
46. Point out Friendly Islands. (30).
47. Point out New Caledonia.—New Hebrides.
48. —Solomon Islands. (10).—Navigators.—Society.
49. Marquesas (10).—Sandwich (300).
50. What isthmus unites North with South America? *Pa*.
51. What cape on the south-western part of North America? *S-I*.
52. What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland? *FL*.
53. What cape on the western coast of South America? *Bo*.—
Eastern coast? *S-A*.
54. What capes west of Africa? *V*, *P*.
55. —East? *Go*.—South? *G-II*.
56. What cape north of Europe? *Mt*.
57. —South of Asia? *Co*.
58. What mountains in the western part of North America? *By*.—Of South America? *As*.
59. What mountains between Europe and Asia? *U*.
60. Point out the Himalaya mountains, in Asia.



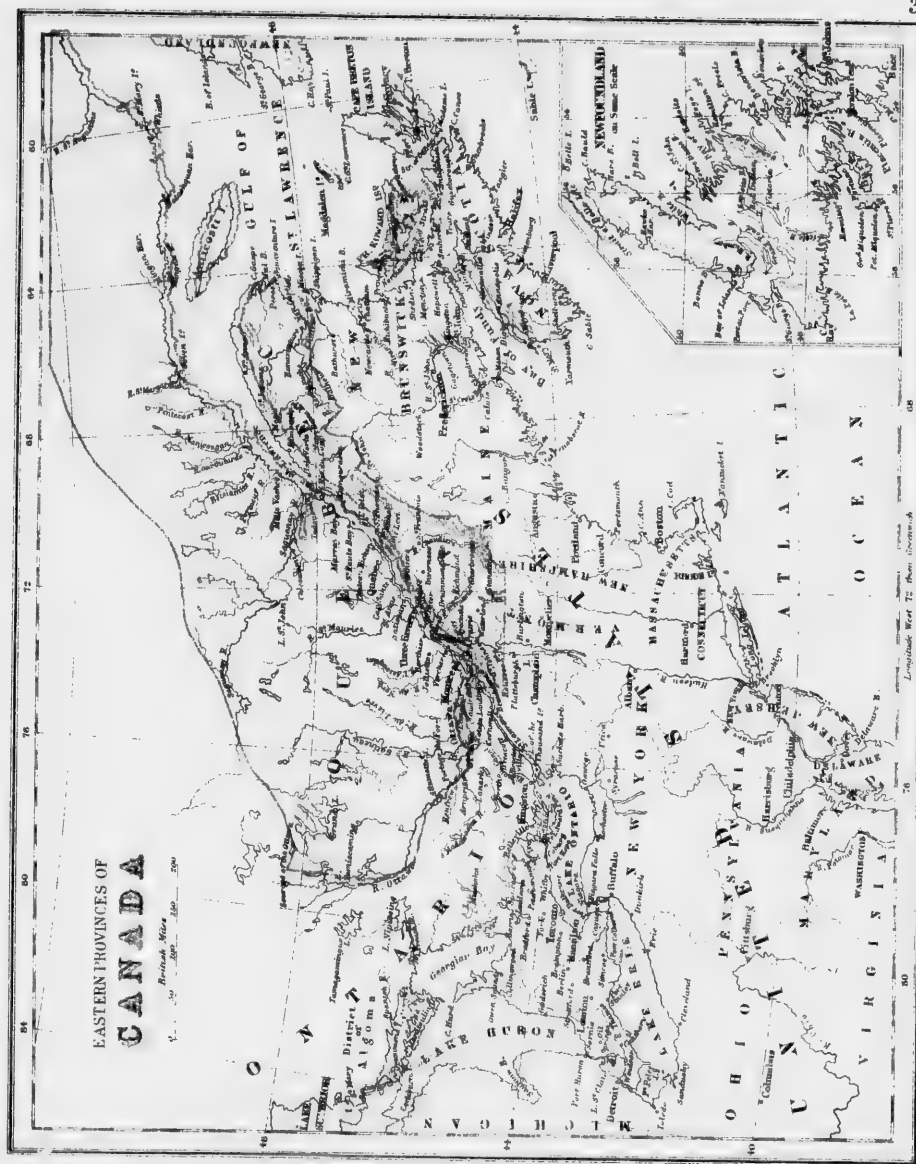


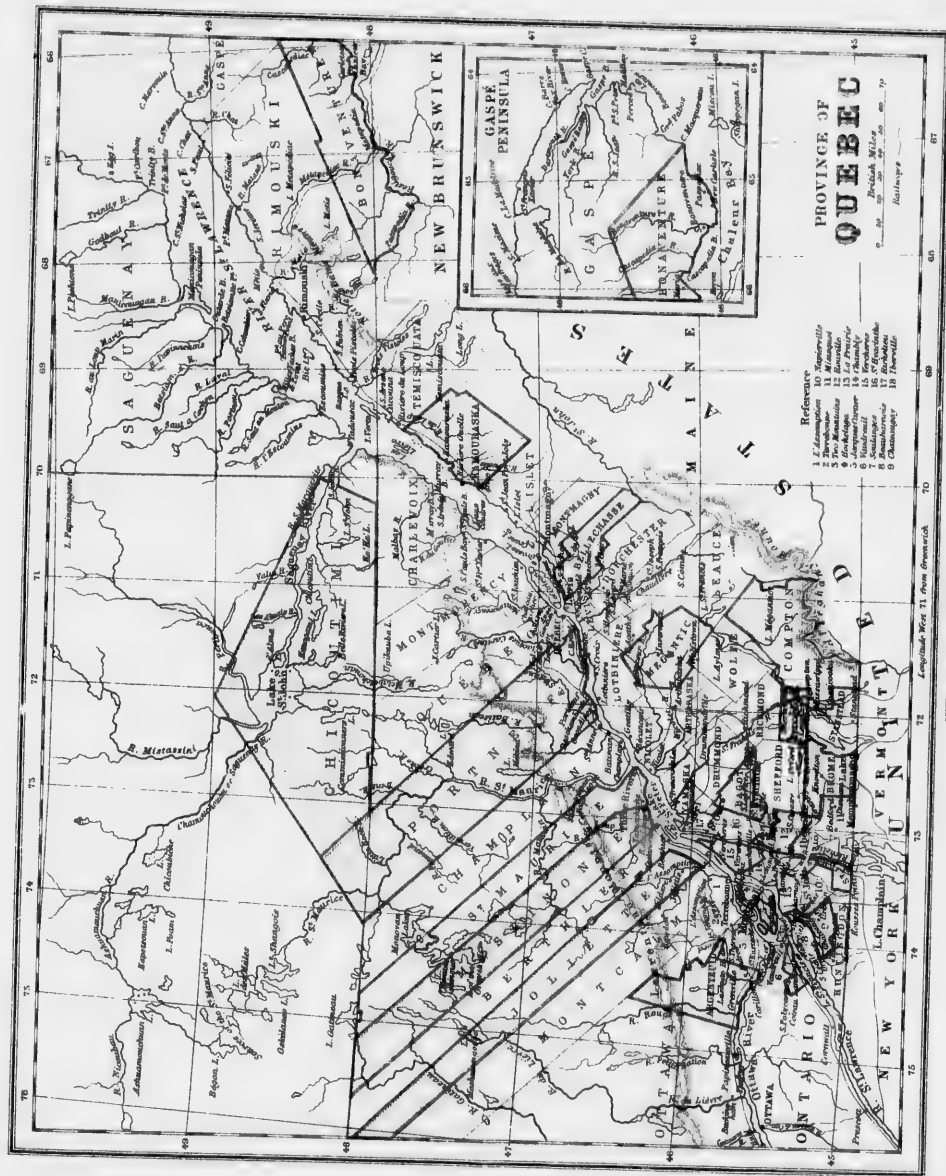
EXERCISES ON NORTH AMERICA.—(Map No. 2).

1. What ocean north of America ? *Ar.*
2. What ocean east ? *At.*
3. What large bay in the north ? *Ho.*
4. What gulf south ? *Mo.*
5. What country in the north ? *B-A.* (*Dominion of Canada*).
6. What country occupies the central part ? *U-S.*
7. What two countries in the south ? *Mo., C-A.*
8. What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada ? *Ott.*—Of the United States ? *Wa.*
9. Name and point out the capital of Mexico. *Mo.*—Of Guatemala. *Ga.*
10. Point out four of the principal islands in the Arctic Ocean. *Bs., At., Me., N-D.*
11. What large island east of the Dominion of Canada ? *Nd.*
12. What two large islands west ? *Q-C., Fr.*
13. Name the three principal islands south-east of the United States. *Ca., W., Ja.*
14. What peninsula east of Canada ? *La.*—South-east ? *N-S.*
15. What two peninsulas bordering on the Gulf of Mexico ? *Fa., Yn.*—That situated on the north-west of Mexico ? *Cu.*
16. What peninsula north-west of the Dominion of Canada ? *Aa.*
17. What archipelago south-east of the United States ? *B-L.*
18. What isthmus between Mexico and Central America ? *Tc.*—Between Central America and South America ? *Pa.*
19. Point out Greenland. (70).
20. What cape south of Greenland ? *Fl.*
21. What cape south-west of Nova Scotia ? *Sc.*
22. Point out Cape Sable south of Florida.
23. Point out the three capes east of the United States. *Ch., W., Fr.*
24. What cape south of Lower California ? *S-L.*—West of the United States ? *Mo.*
25. What mountains in the west of the Dominion of Canada ? *Ry.*
26. What mountain ranges between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean ? *Co., S-N.*
27. What are the Rocky Mountains called in Mexico ? *S-M.*
28. What mountains in the east of the United States ? *Ay.*
29. What bay west of Greenland ? *Bo.*—What gulf east of Canada ? *S-L.*
30. What sea south-east of the Gulf of Mexico ? *Ca.*
31. Point out Campeachy Bay (20).—Honduras (22).
32. What gulf west of Mexico ? *Ca.*
33. Point out Hudson strait. (62).
34. What strait connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean ? *De.*
35. Point out Banks Strait.—Lancaster Sound.—Gulf of Boothia.—Fox Channel.
36. What four lakes between the United States and Canada ? *Sr., Ho., Ec., Oo.*
37. Which of the great lakes lie entirely in the United States ? *Mn.*
38. Point out Great Bear Lake.—Great Slave.—Winnipeg.
39. Point out Lake Athabaska (60)—that of Wolaston.—Of the Woods. (50).
40. What river flows north and empties into the Arctic Ocean ? *Me.*
41. What two large rivers flow from the west into Hudson Bay ? *Cl., Na.*
42. What is the superior part of River Nelson called ? *Sn.*
43. What river flows towards the east and empties into the Atlantic ? *S-L.*
44. What river flows south into the Gulf of Mexico ? *Mt.*
45. What river in the north west of the United States flows into the Pacific Ocean ? *Ca.*
46. Which is the principal affluent of the Mississippi ? *Mt.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.—(Map No. 3.)

1. How is the Dominion of Canada bounded on the north ? 26. What bay between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ? *Fy.*
2. How is it bounded on the east ? *G-S-L.*
27. What bay formed by lake Huron ? *Gh.*
3. How is it bounded on the south ? *U-S.*—On the west ? *U-S.*
28. What strait separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ? *Nl.*
4. How many provinces does the Dominion include ?
29. What strait separates Cape Breton Island from Nova Scotia ? *Co.*
5. How many provinces does this map represent ? *On, Qc., N-B, N-S, P-E-I, Nl.*
30. By what strait is Newfoundland separated from Canada ? *B I.*
6. Which of these provinces does not form part of the Dominion ? *Nl.*—Which is the most easterly ? *N-S.*
31. What large river flows into the St. Lawrence above the 48° latitude ? *Sy.*
7. The most southern ? *On.*—The most northern ? *Qc.*
32. What large lake formed by the Saguenay ? *St-L.*
8. What is the capital of Ontario ? *To.*—Of Quebec ? *Qc.*
33. What six rivers flow into the St. Lawrence east of the Saguenay ? *Pf, Be, R-O, Mn, Pt, S-M.*
9. —Of New Brunswick ? *Fn.*—Of Nova Scotia ? *Hx.*—Of Prince Edward Island ? *Ca.*
34. Point out the St. Maurice River.
10. Point out the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (48-60)
35. What river separates Quebec from Ontario ?
11. What island in the north of it ? *Al.*
36. What two principal lakes at the source of the Ottawa ? *Gd., Ty.*
12. In the east ? *Nl.*
37. What four large lakes form part of the boundaries of the Province of Ontario ? *St., Mn., Ez., On.*
13. What two in the South ? *P-E-I, C-B.*
38. Point out in the north of Ontario, Lake Tamagamingue.
14. What group in the middle ? *Mn.*
39. What river drains part of New Brunswick ? *St-L.*
15. What group in the Canadian Channel, north of the Island of Anticosti ? *Mn.*
40. What two Provinces of the Dominion not shown on this map ? *Ma., Ca.* (See the map of *N. Am.*)
16. Point out Lake Huron.
41. Point out the Province of Manitoba. (50-97).
17. What large island in this lake ? *Mn.*
42. What two lakes north of this Province ? *Ma., Wg*
18. Point out the St. Lawrence River.—The Bay des Chaleurs.
43. By what rivers is it drained ? *Rd., Ac.*
19. What peninsula formed by the St. Lawrence and the Bay des Chaleurs ? (*Gaspé*).
44. Point out British Columbia. (53-125).
20. What peninsula south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ? *N-S.*
45. What mountains in the east of it ? *Ry.*—What ocean west ? *Pc.*
21. Point out the peninsula formed by a part of the Province of Ontario (44-80).
46. By what river is it drained ? *Fr*
22. Point out the Isthmus of Chignecto. (Between *N-B.* and *N-S.*)
47. What island south-west ? *Fr*
23. Name and point out the four capes projecting into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *W., Ry, St-L., Gc.*
48. What is the capital of British Columbia ? *Va.*—Of Manitoba ? *Wg.*
24. Which are the three principal capes in Nova Scotia ? *C-B., On, Nc.*
49. Point out the North West Territory
25. What two principal bays formed by the western part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ? *Cr., M.*







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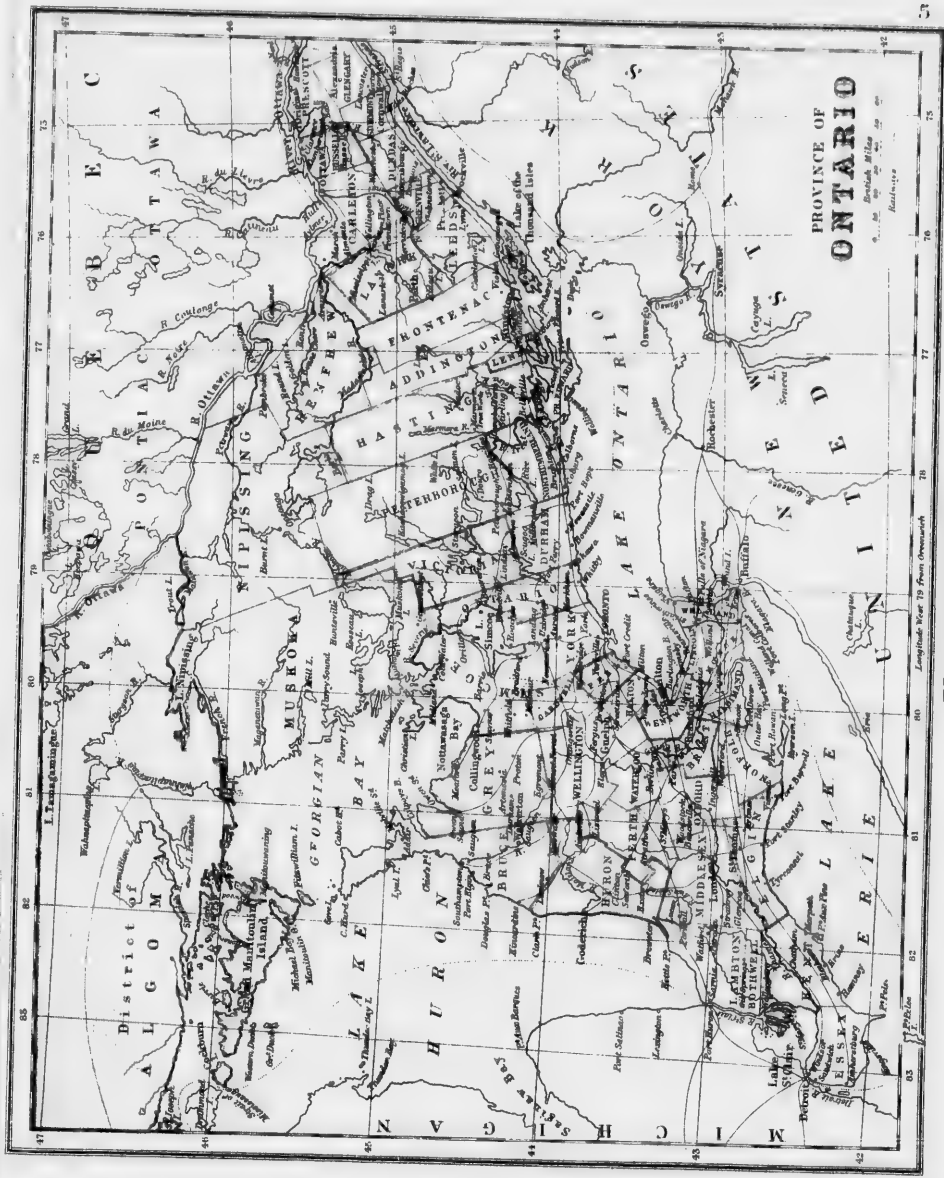
EXERCISES ON THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. — (Map. No. 4.)

1. How is this Province bounded on the south-east ? *N.B., M.*
2. What states south ? *Vt., N.Y.*
3. What large river crosses the Province from south-west to north-east ? *S.L.*
4. Into how many counties is the Province of Quebec divided ? — (61) — Point the Richelieu river ? (*73 L*)
5. Point out the counties bordering on the left bank of the Richelieu. *Ru., Vs., Cyt., St.-L.*
6. Point out the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence between the state of New York and the Richelieu River. *Hu., Be., L.-P., Cyt., Vs., Ru.*
7. Which counties in the same section, neither border on the St. Lawrence nor on the Richelieu ? *Cyt., N.*
8. Point out the St. Francis River. (*72 L*) — Which counties are drained by this river ? *Be., W., Ch., Se., Rd., Dd., Ya.*
9. What counties border on the right bank of the Richelieu ? *Ru., S.-H., Be., Le., M.*
10. Point out the counties lying between the St. Francis and the Richelieu, but bordering on neither of these rivers. *Bt., Sd.*
11. Point out the Chaudiere River (*71*). — Which counties are drained by this river ? *Ch., Be., Dr., Ls.*
12. Point out the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence between Yamaska and Lewis. *N., Lc.* — Those which were not yet named, between the St. Francis and Chaudiere. *Aa., M.*
13. Name the remaining counties bordering on the St. Lawrence from the Chaudiere to the gulf. *Be., Mgt., Lt., Ka., Ta., Ri., Be., Ge.*
14. Which county on the north bank of the St. Lawrence is opposite Rimouski ? *Sy.*
15. Point out the rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice. — Which counties lie between those two rivers ? *Cl., Cr., Mgt., Qc., Pf., Ca.*
16. Name the first four counties lying west of the St. Maurice. *St.-M., M., Br., Jc.* — Point out the Ottawa River.
17. Which counties border on the St. Lawrence from Joliette to the mouth of the Ottawa River ? *Mon., L.-A., & T., T.-M.*
18. Name those which are situated on the Ottawa River. *Al., Qc., P.* — The two lying between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. *Vt., S.*
19. Point out the Islands of Montreal and Jesus. — Which counties on these two islands ? *Ha., Jc., Lt.*
20. What is the capital of the Province of Quebec ? *Qc.*
21. Point out the following cities : Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
22. Point out the county in which your school is situated. — Which is chief city in this county ?
23. Which counties lie North ? — East ? — South ? — By what river is it drained ?
24. What rivers lie between the St. Francis and the Chaudiere ? *N., Br.*
25. Which lie between the Saguenay and the St. Maurice ? *Mgt., Ge., Mgt., Jc., S.-A., Bn.*
26. Point out the Island of Orleans. — Which are the principal islands in the St. Lawrence, below the Island of Orleans ? *Ge., Cr., Cs., Le., Vc., Be.*
27. Name the capes around the Gaspé peninsula. *Ge., Br., Be., M., M., G.*
28. What remarkable point on the coast of Rimouski ? *Pe.*
29. Point out Lake St. John. — Name the three rivers which flow into it. *Ch., M., Pa.*
30. What lake is formed by the St. Lawrence below Three Rivers ? *St. P.*
31. What lake at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence ? *T.-M.*
32. Point out Lake Champlain. — Lake Memphremagog. — Lake Temiscouata.

EXERCISES ON THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—(Map No 5)

1. What country bounds this Province on the north-east ? *Qc.*
2. South-east and south ? *N.Y.—West ? Ma.*
3. What river separates this Province from Quebec ? *On.*
4. What river separates it from New York ? *St-L.*
5. What lakes in the south ? *On., Ec.*
6. What river connects Lakes Erie and Ontario ? *Na.*
7. What remarkable falls in this river ? *Na.*
8. What island above the Niagara Falls ? *Gt.*
9. By what lake is this Province bounded on the west ? *On.*
10. What river connects this lake with lake Erie ? *St-C.*
11. What large bay in the east of Lake Huron ? *Gn.*
12. What other bay in the west ? *St.*
13. Which is the largest island in this lake ? *Ma.*
14. Name four of the principal islands in the environs of Manitoulin Island ? *St-J., On., Ct., En.*
15. Point out French River.—What lake does this river connect with Lake Huron ? *Ng.*
16. What lakes south east of Georgian Bay ? *Rte., Ma.*
17. Point out Rideau Canal.—What two cities does this canal connect ? *On., Kn.*
18. Name the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence. *Gy., St., Ds., Gc., Ls.*
19. Name those bordering on the Ottawa. *Pt., Rl., On., Lt., Rte.*
20. Point out the city of Toronto.
21. What counties bordering on Lake Ontario between Kingston and Toronto ? *Ft., An., Lx., P.E., Md., Dm., On., Yk.*
22. Which three counties of the same section not bordering on the Lake ? *Is., Ph., Va.*
23. Which are those that border on Lake Ontario from Toronto to Niagara River ? *Pl., On., Wk., Ln., Wd.*
24. Which are those on Lake Erie ? *Wd., Hld., Nk., En., Kt., Ex., Gy., Se.*
25. What counties border on Lake Huron ? *Ln., On., Br., Wa., Wn., Bt.*
26. Which of the Peninsula border on no lake ? *Mr., Ph., Oht.,*
27. Point out the District of Algoma.—That of Nipissing.—That of Perry Sound.—That of Muskoka.
28. Point out lake Simcoe.—What river connects it with lake Huron ? *Sh.*
29. What large river flows into lake St. Clair ? *Ts.*
30. What river flowing from north to south empties into lake Erie ? *Gd.*
31. Point out Quinte Bay. (44).—What two rivers flow into this bay ? *Tk., Ma.*
32. What peninsula formed by Quinte Bay ? *P-E* What river drains the District of Algoma ? *Sh.*
33. What lake between the District of Nipissing and that of Perry Sound ? *Ng.*
34. What five rivers in the Province of Quebec empty into the Ottawa ? *Le., Gu., Ct., Nc., Mc.*
35. Which six in the Province of Ontario flow into the same river ? *P-N., M., Ma., B.C., Pa., Mo.*
36. What large island formed by the river Ottawa ? *As.* (77 L.)
37. Point out the Lake of Thousand Islands. (76 L.)
38. Name three of the principal islands in this lake. *Wc., He.,*
39. What is the capital of Ontario ? *To.*
40. Point out the principal cities and tell their population : Hamilton, London, Kingston, St. Catharines. (For population, see at the end of volume.)
41. What two cities of the United States situated at both extremities of lake Erie ? *Bo., Ds.*
42. What island south of Kingston ? *Wc.*—South-west ? *At.*

24. Which are those on Lake Erie ? *Wd., Ill., Nk., Et., Kt., Ex.*
 42. What island south of Kingston ? *Wc. — South-west ? At*



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EXERCISES on the PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Map No. 6.

1. How is New Brunswick bounded on the north? *Qc., C.B.*
2. —On the east? *G.S.L., Md.S.*
3. What bay between this Province and Nova Scotia? *Fy.*
4. What isthmus unites these two provinces? *Co.*
5. What ocean bounds Nova Scotia on the south? *At.*
6. What strait separates Prince Edward Island from these two Provinces? *Nd.*
7. What large island lies north-east of Nova Scotia? *C.B.*
8. Into how many counties is New Brunswick divided? *15.*
9. Which two counties are most northern? *Re., Gr.*
10. The two most eastern? *Gr., Wl.*
11. —Two most southern? *Cs., St.J.*
12. Name the three counties bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Gr., Md., Ki.*—The three bordering on the Bay of Fundy. *Gr., St.J., At.*
13. Point out the River St. John.
14. Which counties are drained by this river? *S.J., Ks., Qs., Sy., Yk., Ch., Va., Mo.*
15. What is the capital of New Brunswick? *Fa.*
16. —In what county is it? *Yk.*
17. Which are the two principal bays situated in the north-east? *Cr., M.*
18. What rivers flow into Chaleur Bay? *Re., N.*
19. What river drains Northumberland county? *Mt.*
20. What lake in Queen's county? *Gd.*
21. What lakes lie in the south west between New Brunswick and the United States? *Gk.*
22. In what direction is Nova Scotia with regard to New Brunswick?
23. Into how many counties is Nova Scotia divided? *18.*
24. What large island forms part of this Province? *C.B.*
25. How many counties in Cape Breton? *4.*
26. Name those counties and tell their position. *Ks., Va., C.B., Rd.*
27. Which county in the peninsula is the most northern? *Cl.*
28. —The three most eastern? *Pu., Ah., Gk.*
29. —The most western? *Dy., Yk., Sr.*
30. What two counties border on the Bay of Fundy? *As., Ks.*
31. —What three border on the Atlantic besides those already named? *Qs., Lp., Hr.*
32. Point out Minas Basin
33. What two counties surround in part Minas Basin? *Cr., Hs.*
34. What is the capital of Nova Scotia? *Hu.*
35. Which are the principal capes on Cape Breton? *St.L., Nh., Et., Es., Bu.*
36. Name the principal capes of the Peninsula, on the Atlantic. *Co., Pp., Sy., So., Le., Sr.*
37. Name those bordering on the Bay of Fundy. *Co., Dr., St.*
38. What mountains north of Minas Basin? *Cl.*
39. Name the principal bays in Cape Breton Island. *Ap., Mc., S.P.*—Six principal ones in the Peninsula formed by the Atlantic. *Co., Tr., Je., Ms., M., Ll.*
40. What strait separates Cape Breton from the Peninsula? *Co.*
41. Which are the two principal lakes on Cape Breton Island? *Ac., B-d'O.*
42. Which is the principal lake in Nova Scotia? *Mt.*
43. Point out Annapolis Basin.
44. What river flows into this basin? *As.*
45. Point out St. Mary's Bay.—*H.*—Halifax Harbor.
46. Name the principal rivers in Nova Scotia. *S.M., Mt., L.H., Ll., Sr.*
47. What three counties in Prince Edward Island? *Pss., Qs., Ks.*—What is its capital? *Ch.*
48. Which are the principal cities in New Brunswick? *Fa., St.J., Mir., Cmt.*—In Nova Scotia? *Ph., Yk., Po.*

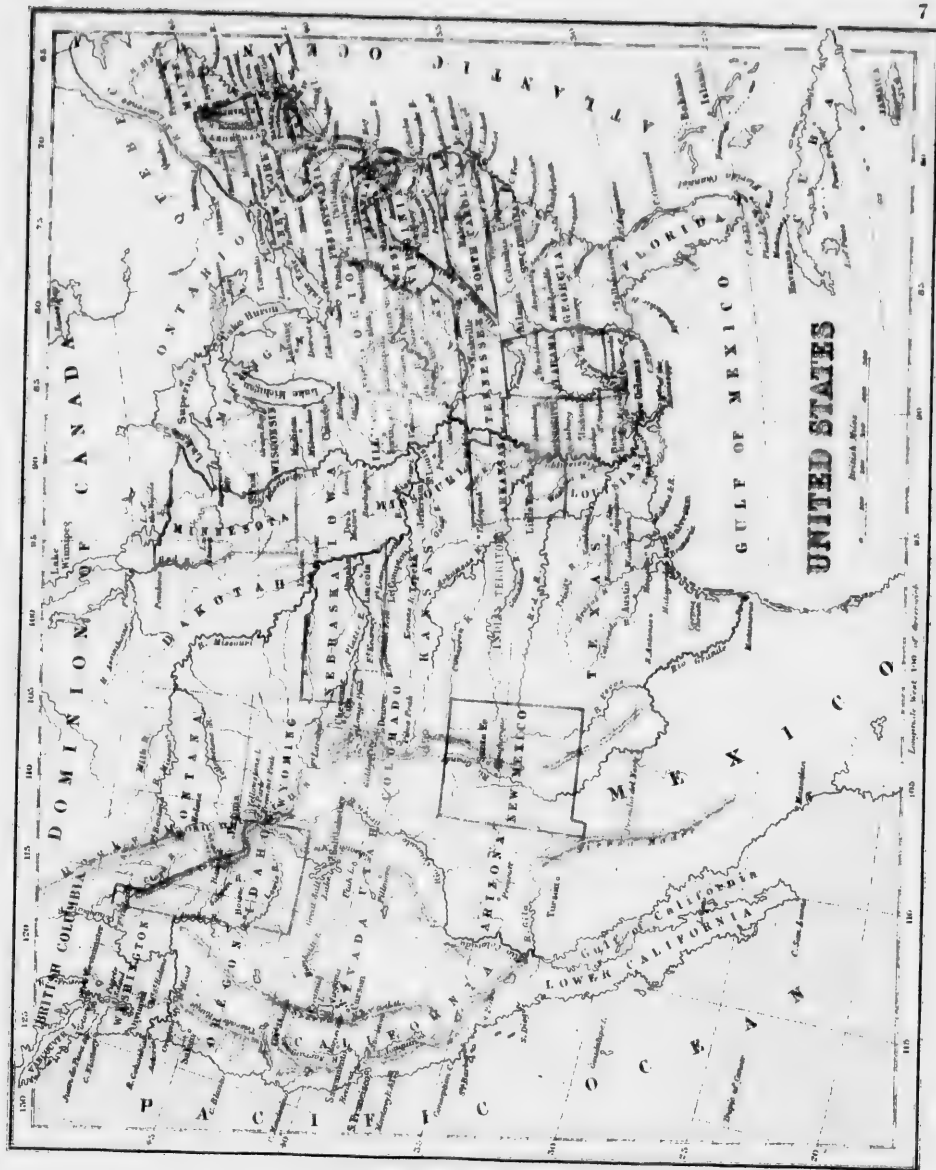
EXERCISES ON THE UNITED STATES.—Map No 71

1. How are the United States bounded on the north ? *D.C., B.A.*
2. How on the east ? *At., O.*
3. On the south ? *Mo., G.Mo.*—On the west ? *Pc.*
4. Point out Lake Champlain and the Hudson River (40-70).
5. What states are situated east of these two bodies of water ? *Me., Vt., N.H., Ms., Ct.*—[*Those are known as the New England States.*]
6. What states border on the Atlantic ? *N.Y., N.J., De., Md., Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla.*
7. Which border on the Gulf of Mexico ? *Fa., Ala., Mi., La., Ts.*
8. Name the states and territory which border on the Pacific ? *Ca., Or., Wn.*
9. Which territories border on the Dominion of Canada ? *Ma., Dh.*
10. Point out the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
11. What states border on the left bank of the Mississippi ? *Mi., Te., Ky., Is., Wn.*
12. On the right bank ? *La., As., Mi., Ia., Mo.*
13. What states are watered by the Missouri ? *Mi., Ks., Mo., Ia.*
14. What territories on the Pacific slope ? *Wn., Io., Uh., Ar.*
15. What Lakes between Canada and the United States ? *St., Ill., Ez., Oo.*
16. What is the capital of the State of New York ? *Ay*—Of Pennsylvania ? *Hq.*
17. —Of Maine ? *Aa*—Of New Hampshire ? *Ch.*
18. Of what state is Annapolis the capital ? *Md.*
19. —Richmond ? *V.*—Raleigh ? *N.C.*—Columbia ? *S.C.*
20. What peninsula south-east of the United States ? *Fl.*
21. What cape east of Massachusetts ? *Ch.*
22. What cape south of Florida ? *Sc.*
23. Which are the principal capes between Capes Cod and Sable ? *Mj., Cs., Il., Lk., Fr.*
24. What chain of mountains near the Pacific coast ? *Cz.*
25. What chain east of the Cascades ? *S-N*
26. What other chain farther east ? *Rp.*
27. What chain east of the United States ? *Ag.*
28. What peak in the Rocky Mountains ? *Fl.*
29. What is the latitude of Fremont peak ? (*See Map of the World.*)
30. What large lake in Utah Territory ? *G-S.L.*
31. What two principal bays in the east ? *De., Cz*
32. What large gulf in the south ? *Mo.*
33. Which of the five great lakes lies entirely in the United States ? *Ma.*
34. Point out the principal affluent on the left bank of the Mississippi ? *Oo.*
35. —The two principal besides the Missouri on the right bank ? *As., Rd.*
36. What city at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi ? *Co.*
37. Which are the two largest cities on the Mississippi ? *N.O., St.L.*
38. What river forms part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States ? *R-G.*
39. What other large river flows into the Gulf of California ? *Ch.*
40. What states and territories are watered by the Colorado ? *Ca., Ne., Ar., Uh., Wg., Io.*
41. By what river is Washington Territory watered ? *Ca.*
42. In what country does the Columbia rise ? *B.C.*
43. Name the two principal affluents on the left bank of the Ohio ? *Ch., Tn.*
44. What bay is formed by Lake Michigan ? *G-B.*
45. What large city south of this lake ? *Co.*
46. In what direction from St. Louis is New York ?
47. —New Orleans ? —Chicago ?
48. —Montreal ? —San Francisco ? —Austin ?

same : *Wf*, *CS*, *US*, *LC*, *Fr*.

24. What chain of mountains near the Pacific coast ? *Cc*.

47. —New Orleans ? —Chicago ?
48. —Montreal ? —San Francisco ? —Austin ?





WEST INDIES.—Map No. 8.)

1. What archipelago lies between North and South America ? *W. I.*
2. Into how many groups is it divided ? 4.
3. What group is more in the north ? *Ba.* or *La.*
4. Name the five largest islands situated north of the Tropic of Cancer. *Ba., G.-A., Ea., As., Ct.*
5. On what island did Columbus land at his first voyage to America ? *S.-S.* or *Gi.*
6. What channel lies between the Bahama Islands and Florida ? *Fa.*
7. What remarkable current in the same region ? *G.-S.*
8. Which of the Bahama Islands is the most important ? *N.-P.*
9. Point out the Great Antilles.
10. Which are the most important islands in this group ? *Ca., Ja., Hi., P.-R.*
11. Which is the largest island of the Antilles ? *Ca.*
12. What is the capital of Cuba ? *Ha.*
13. What capes on the western coast of this island ? *S.-A., Cs.*
14. What cape on the east ? *Mi.*
15. What cape on the north-west ? *Cs.*
16. What cape on the south ? *Cz.*
17. What bays south of Cuba ? *Ba., Cs.*
18. What mountains east ? *S.-D.-C.*
19. What large island south-east of Cuba ? *Hi.*
20. What strait separates these two islands ? *Wd.*
21. What are the two divisions of this island ? *Hi., S.-D.*
22. What cape at the eastern extremity of Hayti ? *Eo.*
—At the western ? *D.-M.*
23. What two bays in the north-east ? *Ea., Sa.*
24. What bay south ? *Na.*
25. What is the capital of Hayti ? *P.-au.-P.*
26. What is the capital of San Domingo ? *S.-D.*
27. What island south of Cuba ? *Ja.*
28. What is the capital of Jamaica ? *S.-T.*
29. What sand bank south-west of Jamaica ? *Po.*
30. What island east of Hayti ? *P.-R.*
31. Point out the Lesser Antilles.
32. How are the Lesser Antilles generally divided ? *Ld. Wd.*
33. Which of the Leeward Islands belong to France ? *Ge., M.-G.*
34. Which of the Windward Islands belong to the same country ? *Mc.*
35. Which are the principal islands that belong to England ? *Aa., (18), S.-C., Ba., Aa., Da., S.-L., S.-V., Bs., Ga., To., Td., Ma.*
36. What sea is surrounded by those islands ? *Cn.*
37. What ocean at the north-east ? *At.*
38. What strait between Hayti and Porto-Rico ? *Ma.*
39. What two countries of South America south of the Caribbean Sea ? *Ca., Va.*
40. What division of North America in the south-west ? *C.-A.*
41. What large sable bank between Cuba and the Bahama Islands ? *G.-B.*
42. What group of islands east of Porto-Rico ? *Vn.*
43. In what direction from San Domingo is Cuba ?
44. Jamaica ?—Porto Rico ?—Bahama Islands ?
45. The Lesser Antilles ?—Trinidad ?
46. In what direction from Jamaica is Cuba ?
47. —San-Domingo from Cuba ?—Jamaica from San Domingo ?
48. —Porto Rico from Jamaica ?
49. What island is crossed by the 20° latitude ? *Ca.*
50. —By the 65° longitude ? *S.-T.*—By the 70° ? *S.-D.*

EXERCISES ON SOUTH AMERICA.—(Map No. 9.)

1. What sea at the north ? *Ca.*
2. What ocean east ? *Ac.*
3. What ocean west ? *Pc.*
4. Which two states are most northern ? *G-C., Va.*
5. Point out Central America. (10 *n.*)
6. What isthmus connects Central America with Columbia ? *Pa.*
7. What is the capital of Columbia ? *S-F*
8. Name the capital of Venezuela. *Cs.*
9. What gulf north of the Isthmus of Panama ? *Du.*
10. What bay south of the same Isthmus ? *Pa.*
11. What large river traverses Venezuela from west to east ? *Oo.*
12. What river flows through Columbia, from south to north ? *Ma.*
13. What island north-east of Venezuela ? *Td.*
14. What gulf north-west of Venezuela ? *Mo*
15. Point out Lake Maracaybo. (10).
16. What cape north of Columbia ? *Gs.*
17. Point out the Equator (0).—Brazil.—Guiana.
18. What is the capital of Ecuador ? *Qo.*
19. —That of Brazil ? *R-J.*
20. What mountains between Venezuela and Brazil ? *Pc.*
21. —Those between Guiana and Brazil ? *Al.*
22. What chain in east of Brazil ? *Eo.*
23. What two countries west of Brazil ? *Pa., Ba.*
24. What is the capital of Peru ? *La.*—Of Bolivia ? *Ca*
25. What large river traverses Brazil from west to east ? *An.*
26. What tributary of the Amazon takes its rise in the Villa Bella Mountains ? *Ma.*
27. What one in the east of Peru ? *Uc.*
28. What affluent of the Amazon waters Bolivia by many of its branches ? *Ma.*
29. Which are the two principal affluents of the Amazon below the Madeira ? *Ts., Xu.*
30. What one connects the Orinoco with the Amazon ? *No.*
31. Point Marajo Island.—The River Para.
32. What river flows into the Para ? *Ts.*
33. What five states south of Bolivia and Brazil ? *La., Ci., Pa., Py., Uy.*
34. Point Rio de la Plata.
35. What is the principal tributary of the Rio de la Plata ? *Pa.*
36. What countries are watered by the Parana ? *B-A., L Pa., Py., Bl.*
37. Which is the principal affluent of the Parana ? *Py.*
38. What river forms, with the Parana, the Rio de la Plata ? *Uy.*
39. What countries are watered by the Uruguay ? *L-Pa., Uy., Bl.*
40. Point out Salado and Pilcomayo, tributaries of the Parana.
41. What mountains traverse Peru ? *As.*
42. Point out the five principal peaks in the environs of Quito ? *Pa., Ce., Aa., Ci., Co.*
43. Tell the height of Mounts Cuyabeno.—Cotopaxi.—Chimborazo. (See the Map of the World, Map No. 1).
44. Point out the peak Aconcagua, the highest in America. (32).
45. What is the capital of La Plata ? *Ro.*—Of Paraguay ? *An.*
46. —Of Buenos Ayres ? *B.A.* — Of Uruguay ? *M-V.*
47. Which country is the most southern ? *Pa.*
48. Point out Terra del Fuego.
49. What strait separates this island from Patagonia ? *Mn.*
50. What group of islands east of Magellan Strait ? *Fl.*
51. What cape south of South America ? *Ilh.*





EXERCISES ON EUROPE.—(Map No. 10).

1. What ocean north of Europe ? *Ac.*
2. What seas in the south-east ? *Cn., Bk.*
3. What sea separates Europe from Africa ? *Mn.*
4. What seas are formed by the Mediterranean ? *Ac., Ao.*
5. By what ocean is Europe bounded on the west ? *At.*
6. Point out the White Sea. (40 L)
7. Which three countries are more northern ? *Ngr., Sn., Ra.*
8. What sea lies between Russia and Sweden ? *Bc.*
9. Point out the British Isles. (55).
10. What countries do the British Isles comprise ? *Ed., Ir., Sc.*
11. What sea east of the British Isles ? *Nh.*
12. Name and point out the sea lying north of the Black Sea. *Av.*
13. What three countries, besides the British Isles, are more in the west ? *Fe., Sn., Pl.*
14. What bay lies between France and Spain ? *By.*
15. What is the capital of Russia ? *St. P.*
16. —Of Sweden ? *Sm.*—Of Norway ? *Ca.*—Of England ? *Ln.*
17. What is the capital of France ? *Ps.*
18. —Of Spain ? *Md.*—Of Portugal ? *Ca.*
19. What country lies between France and Russia ? *Pa.*
20. What two small countries west of Prussia ? *Bm., Hk.*
21. What small state in the north ? *Dk.*—In the South ? *St.*
22. What is the Capital of Prussia ? *Bn.*—Of Belgium ? *Bs.*
23. —Of Holland ? *Am.*—Of Denmark ? *Cn.*
24. What country between the Adriatic and Black Sea ? *Ty.*
—What is its capital ? *Ce.*
25. Which are the principal islands in the west ? *B-I.*
26. Point out Iceland. (70).—Nova Zembla (55 L)
27. Name and point out the principal islands in the Mediterranean. *Ca., Sic., Sgr., Ga., Cs.*
28. What group of islands east of Spain ? *Bc.*
29. What large peninsula in the north-west of Europe ? *Sa.*
30. —In the south-west ? *Sn., and Pl.*
31. What peninsula is formed by the Mediterranean and the Adriatic ? *Ig.*—What is its capital ? *Re.*
32. What peninsula in the south of Turkey ? *Ge.*
33. What peninsula north of the Black Sea ? *Ca.*
34. What strait unites the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ? *Gr.*
35. What sea and strait lie between France and England ? *E-C., S-Dr.*
36. What channel between Ireland and Scotland ? *Nh.*—Between Ireland and England ? *S-G.*
37. What straits lie between Scandinavia and Denmark ? *S-R., Kl.*
38. What mountains between Norway and Sweden ? *Ku.*
39. What mountains separate Europe from Asia ? *Ul.*
40. What mountains between the Black and the Caspian Seas ? *Cs.*—In Austria ? *Ch.*
41. What mountain system south of Switzerland ? *As.*—In Italy ? *As.*
42. What two principal rivers flow into the White Sea ? *Oa., Dn.*
43. Which is the largest river in Europe ? *Va.*
44. What is its length (See the Map of the World) ?
45. Name the three largest rivers flowing into the Black Sea *De., Dr., Dn.*
46. Name the three largest lakes in Russia. *Sa., La., Oa.*
47. Which is the largest country in Europe ? *Ra.*
48. What is the position of Sweden with regard to Russia ? —England with regard to Sweden ?
49. —That of Portugal with regard to France ? —Italy with regard to Portugal ? Prussia with regard to Italy ?

BRITISH ISLES.—(Map. No. 11.)

1. Point out England.—Scotland.
2. Point out Ireland.—Wales.
3. What ocean west of the British Isles ? *At.*
4. What sea east ? *Nh.*
5. What sea between England and Ireland ? *Ih.*
6. What channel south of England ? *E-C.*
7. What islands north-west of Scotland ? *Is.*
8. —North ? *Oy.*—North-east of the Orkney Islands ? *Sl.*
9. What large island lies on the coast of England, in the English Channel ? *W.*
10. What island in the Irish Sea ? *Mn.*—Point out Anglesey Island (53-4).—Point out Holyhead.
11. What straits between the Hebrides and Scotland ? *Mh., L-M.*
12. What channel between Ireland and England ? *S-G.*
13. What channel south of Wales ? *Bl.*
14. What strait separates France from England ? *Dr.*
15. What cape north of Scotland ? *Wh.*—South-west of England ? *L-E.*
16. What large island west of Scotland ? *Se.*
17. What islands south-west ? *Iy., An.*
18. Which is the largest island of the Hebrides ? *Is.*
19. What mountains between Scotland and England ? *Cs.*
20. Point out the chief Firths (bays) of Scotland. *My., Fh., Sy., Ce., Ln.*
21. Point out the chief bays or estuaries of England. *Wh., Ts., Le., Bl., Cn.*
22. Point out the bays on the western coast of Ireland. *Ke., De., Te., Ml., Gy., Dl.*
23. What large canal crosses Scotland, from Moray Bay to Lorn Bay ? *Cn.*
24. What lake does the Caledonian Canal traverse ? *Ns.*
25. Point out the following rivers in Scotland. *Sprey (3l), Dee, Tay, Tweed.*
26. Point out the River Humber. (0 *L.*)
27. Which are the chief tributaries of this river ? *Dt., Oc., Dn., Th.*
28. Name the principal river flowing into the Wash ? *G-O.*
29. Point out the Thames. (0 *L.*)
30. What is the capital of England ? *Ln.*
31. On what river is London built ? *Ts.*
32. What is the capital of Scotland ? *Eh.*
33. Near what bay is it built ? *Fh.*
34. What is the capital of Ireland ? *Dn.*
35. Which two large canals have their terminus at Dublin ? *G-C., R-C.*
36. Which is the largest river in Ireland ? *Sn.*
37. Name two of the largest rivers in the south of Ireland. *Bw., Br.*
38. What lake in the north-east ? *Nh.*
39. Which are the three largest counties in Ireland ? *Ur., Lr., Mr., Ct.*
40. Point out in England : Liverpool, (3 *L.*) ; Manchester, (2 *L.*) ; Birmingham. (2 *L.*)
41. —In Scotland : Glasgow, (4 *L.*) ; Dundee, (3 *L.*)
42. —In Ireland : Belfast, (6 *L.*) ; Cork, (52).
43. In what direction from the Irish Sea is London ?
44. —Edinburgh ? —Dublin ? —Liverpool ?
45. What is the width of England, comprising Wales, under the 50th degree of latitude ?
46. What is its length, under the 2nd degree west longitude ?
47. What is the position of England with regard to the Irish Sea ?
48. —That of Wales with regard to the same sea ? —Ireland ? —Scotland ?

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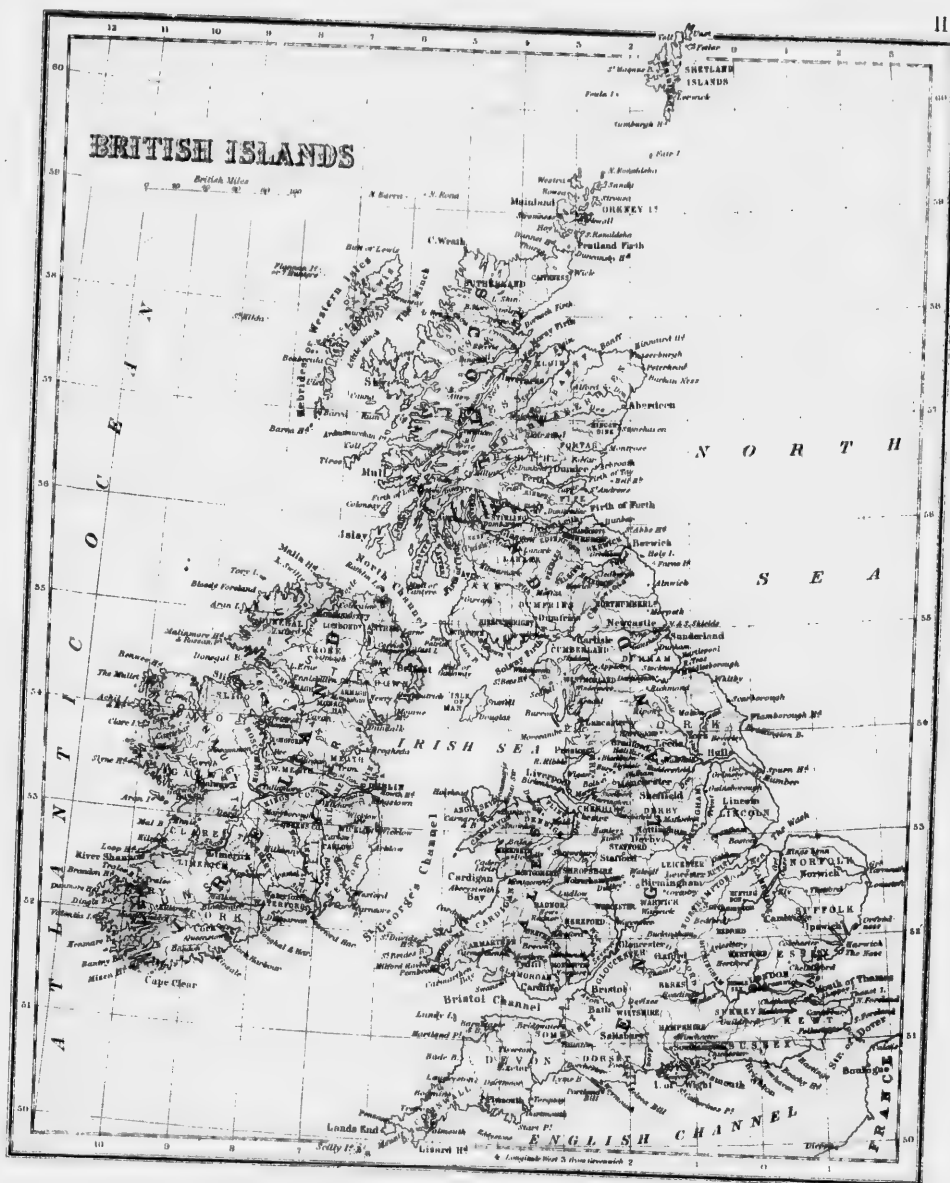
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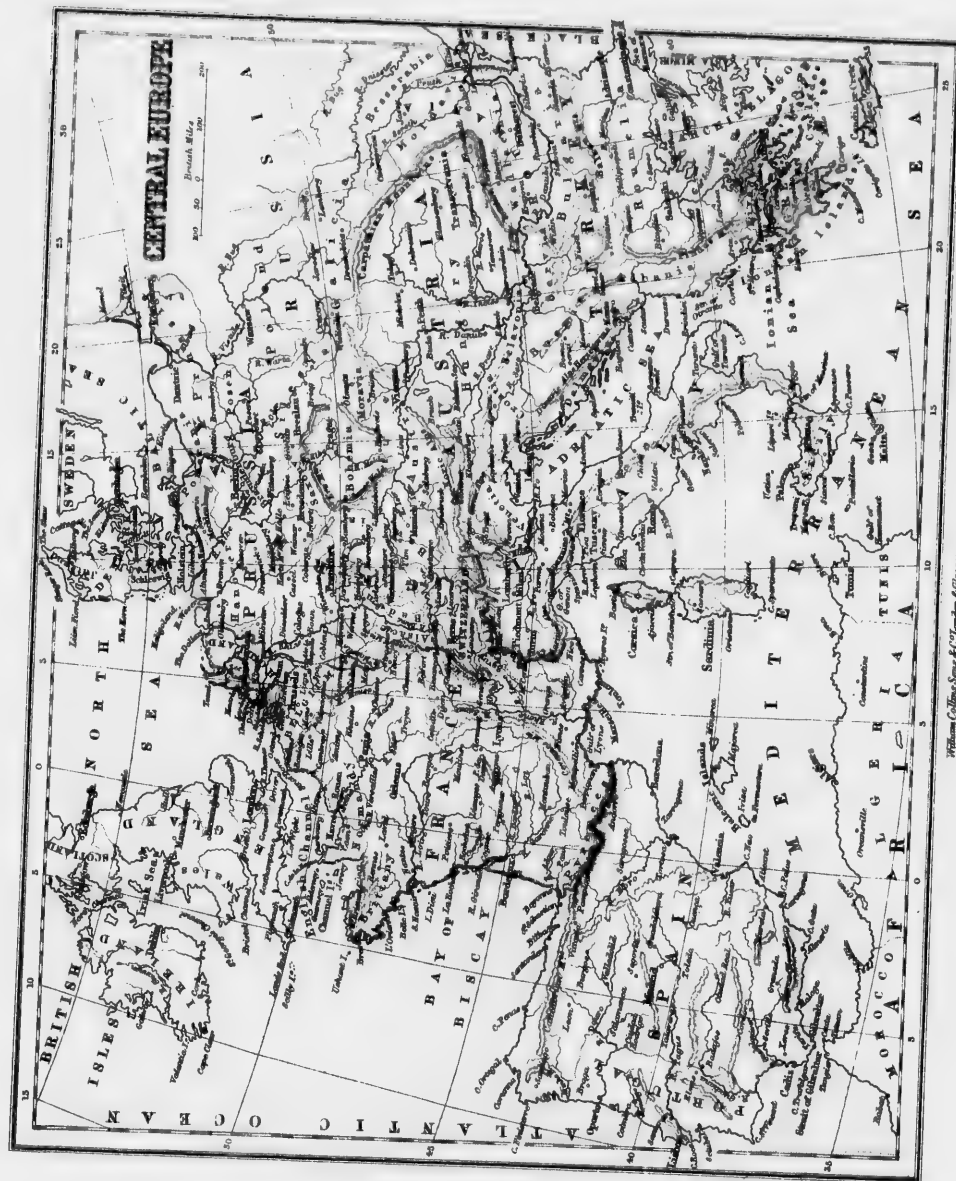
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EXERCISES ON CENTRAL EUROPE.—Map No. 12.)

1. By what seas is Central Europe bounded on the north ? *Nh., Bc.*
2. What country on the north-east ? *Ra.*
3. What sea bounds it on the east ? *Bk.*
4. What sea south-east ? *Ac.*
5. What seas in the south ? *Ma., Ac.*
6. By what ocean is it bounded on the west ? *Ac.*
7. Which are the most northern countries ? *Dk., Pa.*
8. What is the capital of Denmark ? *Cn.—Of Prussia ? Bn.*
9. What two countries in the east ? *Ac., Ty.*
10. What is the capital of Austria ? *Va.—Of Turkey ? Ce.*
11. What country south of Turkey ? *Ge.*
12. What two countries in the south-west ? *Sn., Pl.*
13. What is the capital of Spain ? *Md.—Of Portugal ? Ln.*
14. Point out France.—England.
15. What country projects into the Mediterranean ? *Iy.*
16. What four small countries border on Prussia ? *Sl., Bm., Hd., Dk.*
17. What is the capital of Switzerland ? *Bc.*
18. —Of Belgium ? *Bs.—Of Holland ? Am.*
19. Name the principal islands forming a part of Denmark. *Zd., Fn., Bm.*
20. What large island east of Greece ? *Nl.*
21. What archipelago south-east ? *Cs.*
22. Name the four principal islands west. *Cu., S-M., Ca., Ze.*
23. Point out the Island of Candia. (35).—Sicily.—Sardinia.
24. What island in the Mediterranean belongs to France ? *Ca.*
25. What group belongs to Spain ? *Bc.*
26. Name four principal islands in this group. *Ma., Ma., Ia.*
27. What peninsula in the south-west ? (*Spain and Portugal.*)
28. What peninsula in the north ? *Dk.*
29. —South of Greece ? *Ma.*
30. —South-east of France ? *Iy.*
31. What mountains between France and Spain ? *Ps.*
32. What mountains in the north of Spain ? *Cn.*—In the south of France ? *Cs.*
33. Point out in the east of France, Mount Jura.—Mt. Blanc.—Vosges.
34. Point out the Alps (46-7).—The Apennines. (80).
35. —The Carpathian (48).
36. What bay north of Spain ? *By.*
37. What channel between France and England ? *E.C.*
38. What strait connects the English Channel with the North Sea ? *Dr.*
39. Point out the sea of Marmora. (41).
40. What strait connects it with the Mediterranean ? *Ds.*
41. What sea between Italy and Greece ? *In.*
42. What strait between Sicily and Italy ? *Ma.*
43. What strait between Corsica and Sardinia ? *Bo.*
44. What strait connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ? *Gr.*
45. What large river in the east ? *De.*
46. Into what sea does it flow ? *Bk.*
47. What two large rivers in Germany flow into the North Sea ? *Re., El.*
48. What large river in the north of Italy ? *Po.*
49. Name four principal rivers in France. *Se., Le., Ge., Re.*
50. —The four in Spain that flow into the Atlantic. *Do., Ts., Ga., Gr.*
51. —One that flows into the Mediterranean. *Ro.*
52. What direction from Prussia is Austria ? —Turkey from Austria ? —Italy from Turkey ?
53. With regard to France how is Spain situated ?
54. —France with regard to Italy ? —Sardinia with regard to Spain ?
55. What is the width of Spain measured on the 40° of latitude ?

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

The form of questions are left to the judgment of the teacher.

HEMISPHERES. Western.—Eastern. Northern.—Southern.	Beloochistan.—Afghanistan. Turkestan.—Persia.—Turkey. Arabia.—Minor Asia.	Salt Lake City. Santa Fe.—Mexico. Puebla.—Vera Cruz. Havana.—New Guatemala. Port au Prince. St. Domingo.	Alexandria.—Khartoom. Gondar.—Zanzibar. Mozambique.—Cape Town.
CONTINENTS. Western.—Eastern. Australian.	AFRICA. Morocco.—Algiers. Tunis.—Tripoli. Barca.—Sahara. Egypt.—Nubia. Abyssinia.—Zanguebar. Mozambique.—Natal. Cape Colony. Lower Guinea. Upper Guinea. Senegambia. Soudan.	SOUTH AMERICA. Bogota.—Panama. Cartagena.—Aspinwall. Caracas.—Georgetown. Paramaribo.—Cayenne. Rio Janeiro.—Bahia. Pernambuco.—Quito. Guyaquil.—Lima. Chuquisaca.—Parana. Buenos Ayres.—Asuncion. Santiago.—Valparaiso. Montevideo.	OCEANIA. Melbourne.—Sydney. Manila.—Borneo.—Honolulu.
GRAND DIVISIONS. N. & S. America.—Europe. Asia.—Africa.—Oceania.	CITIES AND TOWNS. DOMINION OF CANADA.	EUROPE. London.—Liverpool. Manchester.—Birmingham. Edinburgh.—Glasgow. Dublin.—Belfast.—Cork. Limerick.—Stockholm. Christiania.—St. Petersburg. Moscow.—Archangel. Berlin.—Frankfort. Copenhagen.—Vienna. Constantinople.—Rome. Naples.—Milan.—Turin. Genoa.—Venice.—Berne. Brussels.—Paris.—Lions. Marseille.—Bordeaux. Rouen.—Madrid.—Barcelona. Cadiz.—Lisbon.—Oporto.	ISLANDS. NORTH AMERICA. Prince Albert Land. Iceland.—Greenland. Newfoundland. Anticosti.—Prince Edward. Cape Breton. Bahama.—Greater Antilles. Cuba.—Hayti. Jamaica.—Porto-Rico. Lesser Antilles.—Vancouver.
NORTH AMERICA. Greenland. Dominion of Canada. United States.—Mexico. Central America.	EUROPE. U. S. of Columbia. Venezuela. British Guiana. Dutch Guiana. French Guiana.—Brazil. Ecuador.—Peru. Bolivia.—Argentine Confed. Paraguay.—Chili. Uruguay.—Patagonia.	AFRICA. Irkoutsk.—Tobolsk.—Pekin. Canton.—Nankin. Shanghai.—Lassa.—Yedo. Calcutta.—Madras. Bombay.—Delhi. Bangkok.—Hue.—Saigon. Kelat.—Cabul.—Bokhara. Teheran.—Damascus. Jerusalem.—Mecca. Medina.—Muscat.	SOUTH AMERICA. Joannis.—Falkland. Terra del Fuego. Chiloe. Juan Fernandez.
EUROPE. England.—Ireland. Scotland.—Norway. Sweden.—Russia. Poland.—Lapland. Germany.—Prussia. Denmark. Austria. Greece.—Italy. States of the Church. Switzerland. Belgium.—Holland. France.—Spain. Portugal.	UNITED STATES. Portland.—Concord. Montpelier.—Boston. Providence.—Albany. New York.—Brooklyn. Buffalo.—Oswego. Philadelphia.—Baltimore. Washington.—Richmond. Raleigh.—Tallahassee. Montgomery. New Orleans.—Austin. Galveston.—Cincinnati. Cleveland.—Chicago. Memphis.—Detroit. Milwaukee.—St. Louis. Sacramento.—San Francisco.	AFRICA. Tunis.—Morocco.—Algiers.	EUROPE. Iceland. (of America). Great Britain.—Ireland. Shetland.—Orkney. Hebrides.—Faroe.—Lofoden. Corsica.—Sardinia.—Sicily. Malta.—Candia.—Ionian.
ASIA. Siberia.—China.—Japan. Thibet.—India.—Hindoostan. Farther India.—Anam. Siam.—Malacca.			ASIA. Novg Zembla.—Kurile. Saghalien.—Japan. Niphon.—Jesso. Kiusiu.—Formosa. Hainan.—Ceylon.
			AFRICA. Agadez.—Mauritania. Zanzibar.—Cape Verd. St. Helena. Madagascar. Mauritius. Bourbon. Socotra.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

OCEANIA.

AUSTRALASIA.

Australia.—Tasmania.
New Zealand.—Norfolk.
New Caledonia.
New Hebrides.
Papua.

MALAYSIA.

Sumatra.—Java.—Borneo.
Celebes.—Philippine.
Luzon.—Mindanao.

POLYNESIA.

Caroline Islands.
Ladron Islands.
Sandwich.—Hawaii.—Oahu.
Marquisas.—Friendly Islands.
Society Islands.

PENINSULAS.

NORTH AMERICA.

Alaska.—Nova Scotia.
Florida.—Yucatan.
Lower California.

EUROPE.

Norway and Sweden.
Denmark.
Spain and Portugal.
Italy.—Crimea

ASIA.

Kamchatka.—Korea.
Malacca.—Arabia.

ISTHMUS.

Panama.—Suez.

CAPIES.

NORTH AMERICA.

Farewell.—Race.
Sable.—Cod.—Hatteras.
Sable, U.S.—Mindocino.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gallinas.—St. Ro que.
Horn.—Blanco. (west.)

EUROPE.

Nord.—Matapan.
Clear.—Wrath.

ASIA

Sovero.—East.
Romania.—Comorin

AFRICA.

Bona.—Guardafui.
Good Hope.
Agulhas.—Verd.

MOUNTAINS.

NORTH AMERICA.

Rocky.—St. Elias.
Fairweather.—Crown.
Hooker.—Fremont, U. S.
White.—Cascades.
Sierra Nevada.

SOUTH AMERICA

Andes.—Aconcagua.
Chimborazo.—Cotopaxi.

EUROPE

Kiolen.—Ural.—Caucasus.
Balkan.—Carpathian.
Apennine.—Pyrenees.—Alps.

ASIA.

Taurus.—Ararat.
Hindou-Kouch.—Altai.
Himalaya.—Everest.

AFRICA.

Atlas.—Kong.
Snow.—Of the Moon.

DESERTS.

Sahara, or Great Desert.
Kalahari.—Cobi.

OCEANS.

Atlantic.—Pacific.
Indian.—Arctic.
Antarctic.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, &c.

NORTH AMERICA.

Baffin.—Hudson.
St. Lawrence.—Fundy.
Delaware.—Chesapeake.
Campeachy.—Honduras.
All Saints.—Panama.

EUROPE.

White.—Caspian.
Black.
Mediterranean.
Adriatic.—Biscay
Irish.—North
Baltic.—Bothnia
Finland.

ASIA.

Kamchatka.—Ochotsk.
Japan.—Yellow.
China.—Bengal.
Arabian.—Persian.
Red.—Aral.

LAKES

AMERICA.

Great Bear.—Great Slave
Athabaska.—Winnipeg.
Manitoba.—Superior.
Michigan.—Huron.
Erie.—Ontario.
Champlain.—Of the Woods.
Great Salt Lake.
Maracaybo.—Titicaca.

EUROPE.

Onega.—Ladoga.
Geneva.—Constance.

ASIA.

Bakal.—Tengri.

AFRICA.

Tchad.—Victoria.—Nyanza.
Albert Nyanza.
Tanganyika.—Nyassi.

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

NORTH AMERICA.

Davis.—Hudson.
Belle-Isle.
Canso.—Florida.
Mackinaw.
Magellan, S. A.

EUROPE.

English.—Bristol.
St. George's.—North
Dover.
Gibraltar.

ASIA.

Behring.—Malacca.
Sunda.

AFRICA.

Babel-Mandeb.
Mazambique.

RIVERS.

NORTH AMERICA.

Kwichpak or Yucan.
Mackenzie.—Churchill.
Nelson.—St. Lawrence.
Ottawa.
St. Maurice.
Saguenay.
Zandiero.
St. Francis.
Richelieu.
Hudson.—Delaware.
Mississippi.—Missouri.
Ohio.—Kentucky.
Tennessee.
Illinois.—Missouri.
Arkansas.
Rio Grande.
Colorado.
Sacramento.
Columbia.—Fraser

SOUTH AMERICA.

Magdalena.—Orinoco
Amazon.—Rio Negro.
Ladeira.—Tocantins
San Francisco.—La Plata.
Parana.—Paraguay.

EUROPE.

Thames.—Shannon.
Volga.—Don.
Danube.—Po.
Rhône.—Guadiana.
Tagus.—Douro.
Seine.—Rhine.
Elbe.—Oder.
Vistula.—Dwina.

ASIA.

Obe.—Yeneisi.
Lena.—Amoor.
Hoang-Ho. (Yellow).
Yang-tse-Kiang. (Bleu.)
Cambodia or Mekon.
Irrawaddy.—Brahmapootra.
Ganges.—Indus.
Euphrates.—Sihon.

AFRICA.

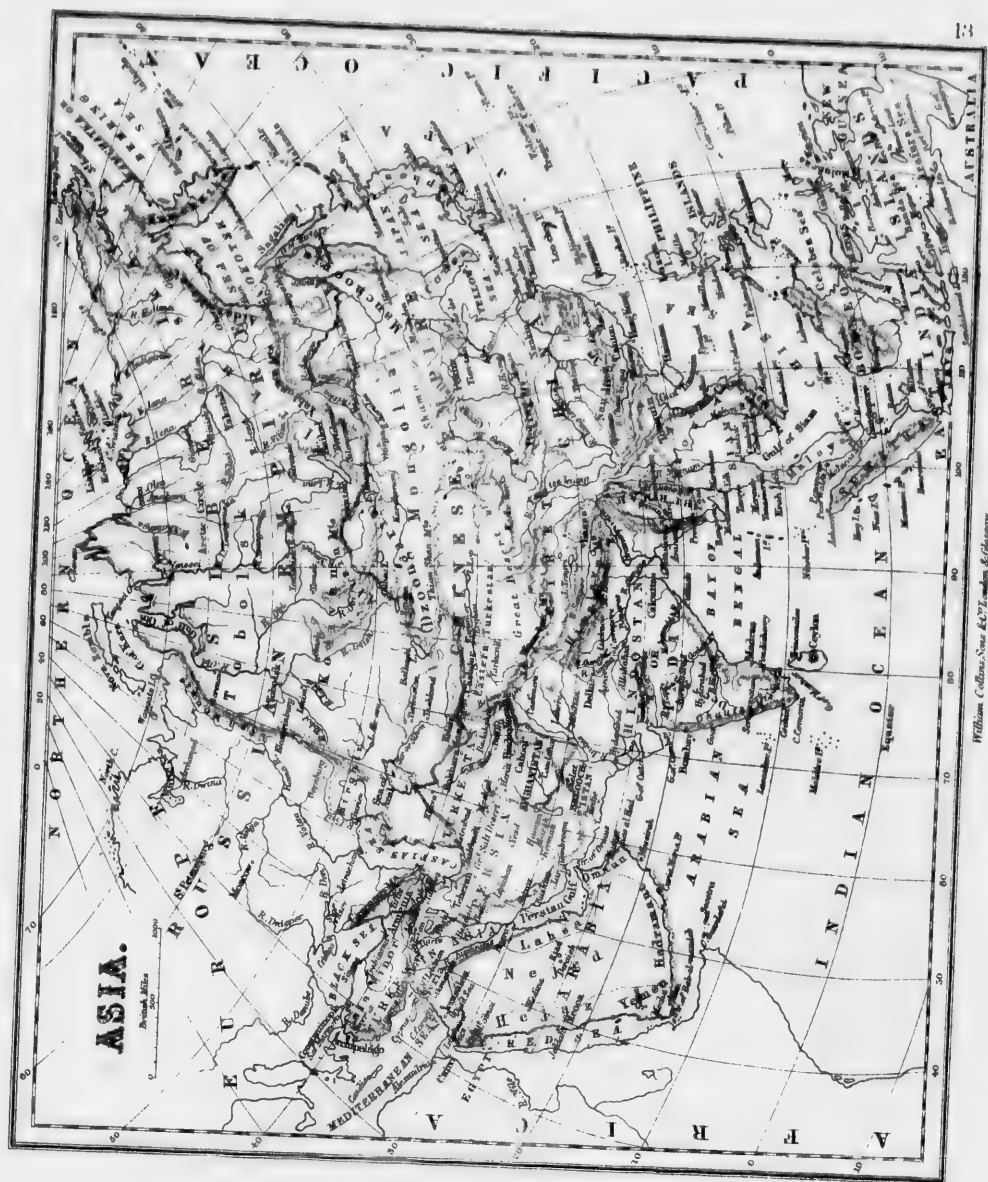
Nile.—White Nile.
Blue Nile.—Zambezi.
Orange.—Congo.—Niger.

EXERCISES ON ASIA.—(Map. No. 13.)

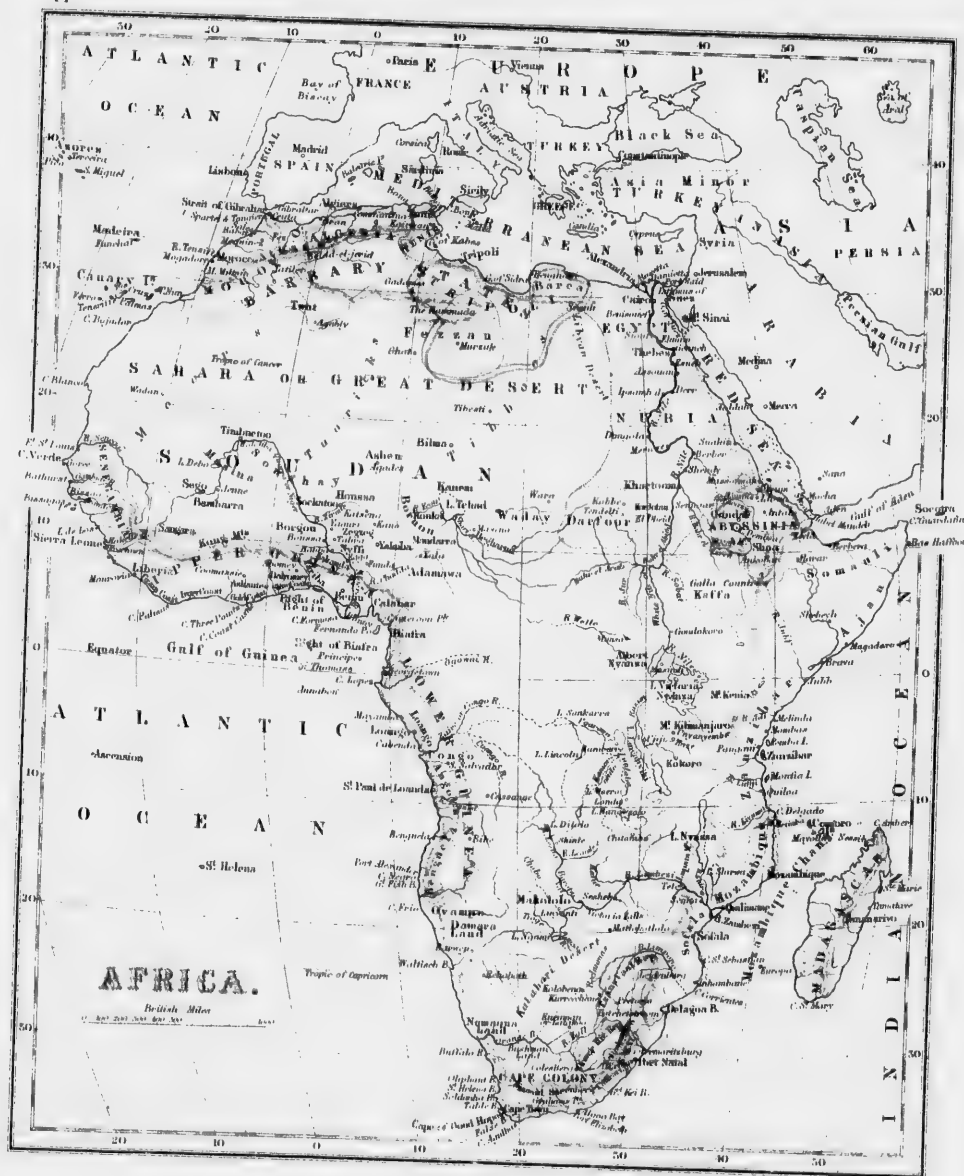
1. How is Asia bounded on the north ? *N.O.*
2. —On the east ? *Pe.*—On the south ? *I.O.*—On the west ? *Ma., Af.*
3. Which is the most northern country ? *Sa.*
4. The most southern ? *Ha.*—The two most western ? *Ty., An.*
5. Point out China, and name its capital. *Ph.*
6. —The kingdom of Anam. *He.*—Japan. *Yo.*
7. Name the countries of Farther India. *Bh., Sm., Am.*
8. Point out Hindoostan and name its capital. *Ca.*
9. Name the three states on the north-west of Hindoostan. *Tn., An., Bn.*
10. What group of islands east of China ? *Jn.*
11. Which are the principal islands in this group ? *Yo., Nn., Sf., Kn.*
12. What group south-east of China ? *Pe.*
13. Which are the two principal islands in this group ? *Ln., Mo.*
14. What other group at the south-eastern extremity ? *L.I.*
15. Name the four principal islands in this group. *Sa., Bo., Cs., N-G.*
16. What island south of Hindoostan ? *Ch.*
17. Point out Kamtschatka peninsula.
18. —Corea.—Malacca.
19. That of Deccan. (*South of Hindoostan.*)
20. Point out the Red Sea.—The Persian Gulf.
21. What large peninsula is formed by the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf ? *Ar.*
22. Point out the Mediterranean Sea.—The Black Sea.
23. What peninsula is formed by the Mediterranean and Black Seas *A.-E.*
24. What isthmus connects Asia and Africa ? *Sz.*
25. What two capes south, in about the same latitude ? *Ca., Cu.*
26. What cape south of Malacca ? *Ha.*
27. What mountains between Siberia and China ? *An., Yi.*
28. —South-east of China ? *Mg.*—South west ? *Ha.*
29. Point out in the Himalaya Mounts.—Mount Everest.
30. What is its height ? (*See Map of the World*)
31. What mountains between Europe and Asia ? *Cs., Ul.*
32. Show, in Asia Minor, Mounts Taurus and Ararat.
33. What is the height of these mountains ? (*See Map of the World*).
34. Point out the Sea of Kamtschatka, (60).—That of Okotsk.
35. What sea between China and Japan ? *Jn.*
36. —What sea south of Corea ? *Yn.*
37. What sea between the mainland and the East Indies ? *Ca.*
38. What sea between Arabia and Hindoostan ? *An.*
39. What gulfs are formed by the Sea of Japan ? *Ty.*
40. —By the Yellow Sea ? *Pe.*—By the China Sea ? *Tn., Sm.*
41. —By the Indian Ocean ? *Bl.*—By the Arabian Sea ? *Oy., Ch.*
42. Point out the Caspian Sea.—The Sea of Aral.
43. What strait between Sumatra and Malacca ? *Ma.*
44. —That between Sumatra and Java ? *Sa.*
45. What strait at the entrance of the Red Sea ? *B-M.*
46. —That which connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea ? *Os.*
47. What three large rivers in Siberia flow into the Arctic Ocean ? *Ob., Yen., Ia.*
48. What large lake at the source of the Yenisei ? *Bl.*
49. Which is the largest river in China ? *Y-K.*
50. Which is the next in size ? *H-H.*
51. Into what sea do these two rivers flow ? *Yo.*
52. What two large rivers unite before they empty into the Bay of Bengal ? *Ba., and Gs.*
53. What large river flows through the west of Hindoostan ? *La.*
54. What remarkable rivers flow into the Persian Gulf ? *Ts., Es.*
55. What mountains and river between Europe and Asia ? *Ul.*
56. In what direction from Pekin is Turkestan ?—Hindoostan ? —Siam ?—Japan ?

26. in what direction from Pekin is Turkestan?—Hindoostan?
—Siam?—Japan?

27. What mountains between Siberia and China? *Ans.* Yi.
28. —South-east of China? *Ng.*—South-west? *Ha.*



William Collins, New & Old London & Glasgow



EXERCISES ON AFRICA.—(Map No. 14.)

1. What sea north of Africa ? *Mn.*
2. North-east ? *Rd.*—What ocean south-east ? *In.*
3. What ocean south-west ? *Ac.*
4. Name the states bordering on the Mediterranean ? *Mo., Aa., Ti., Et.*
5. What are their capitals ? *Mo., As., Ti., Co.*
6. What states border on the Red Sea ? *Et., Na., Aa.*
7. What are the capitals of these states ? *Co., Km., Gr.*
8. Name the states on the south-east coast as far as the Tropic ? *Si., An., Zr., Me., Sa.*
9. What is the capital of Zanzibar ? *Zr.*—Of Mozambique ? *Me.*
10. Point out Cape Colony and name its capital ? *C-Town.*
11. Point out Natal and name its capital ? *P-N.*
12. Point out Lower Guinea. (10 s.)
13. Point out Upper Guinea and name the states which compose it. *La., Ae., Dy., Ya., Bn., Cr.*
14. Name the states of Lower Guinea ? *Ba., Aa., Co., Lo.*
15. Point out Senegambia.—Sahara or Great Desert.
16. What large island south-east ? *Mr.*
17. What channel between it and the mainland ? *Me.*
18. What group of islands north-west ? *Cy.*
19. What isthmus between the Red and Mediterranean Seas ? *Sz.*
20. What capes on the four cardinal points ? *Bn., Gi., G-H., Ve.*
21. What capes between Capes Gardafui and Good Hope ? *Do., S-Sn., Cs.*
22. —Between Capes of Good Hope and Verde ? *Fo., No., Lz., Fa., C-C., T-P., Ps.*
23. —Between Capes Verde and Bon ? *Bo., Br., Sl., Tr.*
24. Point out Barbary. (31-0).
25. What chain of mountains crosses Barbary ? *As.*
26. What peak in Morocco ? *Mn.*
27. What chain west of Zanzibar ? (*Mts. of the Moon*).
28. What two peaks in this chain ? *Ka., Ko.*
29. What peak between the two Guineas ? *Cr.*
30. What mountains north of Upper Guinea ? *Kg.*
31. What gulf south-east of the Red Sea ? *An.*
32. What strait unites that gulf to the Red Sea ? *B-M.*
33. What two gulfs, in Barbary, formed by the Mediterranean ? *Ks., Sa.*
34. Point out the Gulf of Guinea. (0)
35. What strait separates Europe from Africa ? *Gr.*
36. Point out Lake Tchad in Soudan ?
37. What rivers flow into this lake *Yt., Si.*
38. Point out the largest river in Africa. *Ne.*
39. What are the three lakes near its source ? *At., Va., Tai*
40. Point the river Zambezi. (15 s.)
41. What is its affluent on the left bank near its mouth ? *Se.*
42. From what lakes do these rivers issue ? *Na., Sa.*
43. What large river rising in Soudan flows through Upper Guinea ? *Nr.*
44. Point out the republic of Transvaal. (23).
45. What river separates this country from Sofala ? *Lo.*
46. What river forms the northern boundary of Cape Colony ? *Oe.*
47. What river in Lower Guinea separates Loango from Congo ? *Co.*
48. Into what body of water does the Niger flow ? *G Ga.*
49. What river forms part of the northern and eastern boundaries of Senegambia ? *Sl.*
50. In what direction from Algeria is Morocco ?
51. — Tripoli from Egypt ?—Egypt from Nubia ?
52. In what direction from Nubia is Abyssinia ?
53. What country east of the Red Sea ? *Aa.*
54. What canal connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean ? *Sz.*



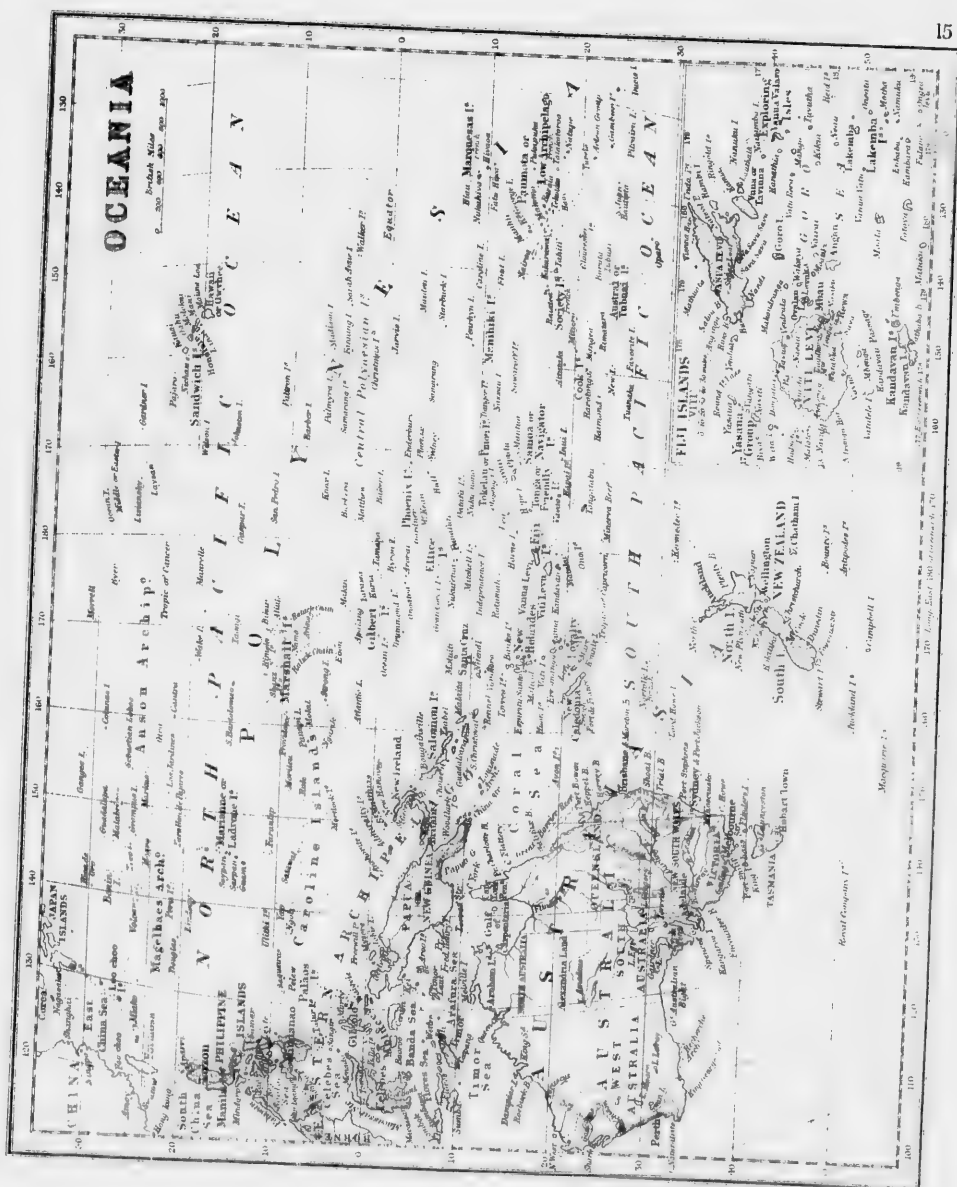
EXERCISES ON OCEANIA.—Map No. 15).

1. Which is the largest island of Oceania ? *Aa.*
2. By what seas is Australia bounded on the north ? *Tr., Ad.*
3. What sea north-east ? *Cl.*
4. What reefs between the coast and the Coral Sea ? *G-B-R.*
5. What division in the north ? *N-A.*
- 6.—In the east ? *Od.*—In the south-east ? *N-S-W., Va.*
7. What large city in Victoria ? *Me.*
8. What great division in the south ? *S-A.*
9. What other province in the south-west ? *W-A.*
10. Which is the largest river in this island ? *My.*
11. Which are its two chief affluents ? *Dn., Ln.*
12. Point out Cape York. (10).—Cape Howe (150 *l.*)
13. What cape on the western extremity ? *N-W.*
14. Which are the three principal bays or gulfs ? *Ca., Sr., G-A.*
15. What island south-east ? *Ta.*
16. What strait separates it from the mainland ? *Bs.*
17. What group of islands at a great distance to south-east ? *N-Z.*
18. Which are the two largest islands of this group ? *Mh., Sh.*
19. By what strait are these two islands separated ? *Cl.*
20. What archipelago north of Australia ? *En.*
21. Which are the three largest islands in this group ? *Bo., Cs., N-G.*
22. What group of islands between Celebes and New Guinea ? *Ma.*
23. Which are the three largest of Molucca Islands ? *Go., Ca., Bo.*
24. Name the four islands south of Celebes. *Sa., Fs., Sa., Tr.*
25. What group north of Celebes ? *Pe.*
26. What sea between Celebes and the Philippines ? *Cs.*
27. Which are the largest islands in this group ? *Ln., Ph., Mo.*
28. What two islands east of Papua ? *N-L., N-B.*
29. What other group little farther east ? *Sn.*
30. Point out the Caroline Islands. (150 *l.*)
31. What group north of Caroline Islands ? *Mc.*
32. What three archipelagoes lie near the Tropic of Cancer ? *Ms., An., Sh.*
33. Which are the two largest islands in the Sandwich group ? *Hu., Hi.*
34. Point out the Central Polynesian Islands. (*On.*)
35. What two groups west of this archipelago ? *Ml., Gl.*
36. What three groups between the Equator and the 10° south latitude ? *Ek., Pr., Ms.*
37. Which are those between the 10° and the 20° south latitude ? *N-H., Fr., Ta., Sa., Mi., Sgl., Pa., Va-L.*
38. Which are the two principal islands in the Fiji group ? *Vi-L., Va-L.*
39. By what strait is Borneo separated from Celebes ? *Mr.*
40. What strait separates Papua from Australia ? *Ts.*
41. What sea north of Australia ? *Ad.*
42. What sea north-east ? *Cl.*
43. What sea north-west of the Philippines ? *Ca.*
44. In what direction from Australia is Papua ?
- 45.—Borneo ?—New Caledonia ?—New Zealand ?—
46. In what direction from the New Hebrides is Papua ?—Australia ? New Zealand ?
47. In what direction from New Zealand is Australia ?—The Moluccas from Australia ?
48. What groups are crossed by the 170° east longitude ? *Ml., Gl., Lg., N-Z.*
- 49.—By the 140° ? *Ms., Pa.*
50. What is the length of Australia measured on the Tropic of Capricorn ?
51. What is its width from Cape York to Melbourne ?

28. What two islands east of Papua? N.I., N.B.

29. Which are the largest islands in this group? L., P., Mo.

30. What is its width from Cape York to Melbourne?





EXERCISES on PALESTINE.—(Map No. 16.)

1. By what sea is Palestine bounded on the north? *Mn*.
2. Into how many provinces is it divided? 4.
3. Which province occupies the northern part? *Ge*.
4. —The centre? *Sa*.
5. —The South? *Ja*.
6. What river runs through Palestine, from north to south? *Jn*.
7. Into what sea does it flow? *D-S*.
8. What province east of the Jordan? *Pe*.
9. What divisions or tribes does Galilee comprise? *Ar*, *Ni*, *Zu*, *Ir*.
10. What country north-west of Galilee? *Pa*.
11. What tribes east of the Jordan opposite Galilee? *Dn*, *Mh*.
12. Name the river whose tributaries drain Manasseh. *Yh*.
13. What sea between Zebulon and Manasseh? *Ge*.
14. What tribes does Samaria comprise? *Mh*, *Em*.
15. What tribe is east of the Jordan, opposite Samaria? *Gd*.
16. Name tribes contained in Judah? *Dn*, *Bn*, *Ja*, *Sn*.
17. What tribe east of the Dead Sea? *Rn*.
18. What desert occupies the south-eastern part of the map? *Sn*.
19. What people inhabited the tract of country lying between Palestine and the Syrian Desert? *As*, *Ma*, *Mo*.
20. What people inhabited the south-western part of Palestine? *Ps*.
21. What is the capital of Palestine? *Jm*.
22. What large city in the north-east? *Ds*.
23. What remarkable mountain in the northern part? *Ln*.
24. Which other mountain is situated east of Mount Lebanon? *A-L*.
25. What mountains south of Anti-Lebanon? *J-H*.
26. Point out Mount Carmel. (33 *L*.)
27. Which other mountain is situated nearly in the same latitude as Mount Carmel? *Tr*.
28. What mountain south of Mount Thabor? *Hn*.
29. Point out the mountains of Judah.
30. What mountains east of the Dead Sea? *An*.
31. What mountains east of the Jordan in Perea? *Gd*.
32. Point out the mountain on which Moses died. *No*. (31-35).
33. Point out the mountain of Olives.
34. Which two remarkable cities stood on the coast of Phenicia? *Te*, *Su*.
35. Point out the Plain of Acre.—That of Maggedo, (*east of Issachar*).—That of Charon.
36. Point out the wilderness of Judah.
37. Point out Nazareth.—Tiberias.—Samaria.—Shechem.—Bethel.
38. Point out Jericho.—Bethlehem.—Hebron.
39. Point out, on the Mediterranean, Caesarea.—Joppa.—Ascalon.—Majuma.
40. What cape is formed by Mount Carmel? *Cl*.
41. Point out Capernaum.—Caesarea Philippi.
42. Point out the Decapolis (*near the Sea of Galilee*).
43. Point out the river which, flowing near Mount Lebanon, empties into the Mediterranean? *Is*.
44. Point out the river in which St. John the Baptist baptized. *Ja*.
45. What tribe of Judah has a division in Galilee? *Dn*.
46. Which tribe is partly east and partly west of the Jordan? *Mh*.
47. What valley south of the Dead Sea? *St*.
48. What is the position of the country of the Philistines with regard to Judah?
49. —The country of Ammon with regard to the Dead Sea?
50. What wilderness north-east of the tribe of Simeon? *Ja*.

No.	COUNTIES.	Population.
1	Aldington	21312
2	Bathwell	29701
3	Brant	32359
4	Bruce	48515
5	Cardwell	16500
6	Carleton	43284
7	Dundas	18777
8	Durham	37380
9	Elgin	32566
10	Essex	32057
11	Frontenac	28717
12	Glenagarry	20524
13	Grenville	23116
14	Grey	59395
15	Haldimand	29091
16	Halton	22666
17	Hastings	48314
18	Huron	66156

No.	COUNTIES.	Population.
19	Kent	26836
20	Lambton	31994
21	Linark	33020
22	Leeds	35,02
23	Lennox	16396
24	Lincoln	20672
25	Middlesex	82595
26	Monk	15130
27	Norfolk	30760
28	Northumberland	39086
29	Ontario	45890
30	Oxford	48237
31	Peel	16369
32	Perth	46536
33	Peterborough	30743
34	Prescott	17647
35	Prince Edward	20436
36	Renfrew	29977

No.	COUNTIES.	Population.
37	Russell	18344
38	Sincoe	57389
39	Stormont	11873
41	Victoria	30200
42	Waterloo	40251
43	Weiland	20572
44	Wellington	63289
45	Westworth	57599
45	York	15994

DISTRICTS.	
46	Agoma 5007
47	Mamoulin 2011
48	Muskoka 5400
49	Nipissing 1791
50	Parry Sound 1519

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.		a	Population.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.		a	Population.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.		a	Population.
Acton West.....	16	700	Belleville, C.	17	7305						
Aidsa Craig.....	25	750	Bell Ewart.....	38	600						
Albion.....	5	1000	Berlin, C.	41	2743						
Alexandria.....	12	800	Blairton.....	33	350	Cainsville.....	3	300			
Alma.....	43	350	Bluevale.....	18	300	Caledon.....	5	300			
Almonta.....	21	2080	Blyth.....	18	700	Caledonia.....	15	1246			
Alton.....	5	400	Bobcaygeon.....	40	1000	Camden East.....	1	500			
<i>Amherstburg</i>	10	1936	Bolton.....	31	1000	Campbellford.....	28	1000			
Ancaster.....	44	600	Bond Head.....	38	500	Cantile.....	15	400			
Angus.....	38	400	Boston.....	27	500	Cannington.....	17	600			
Appleton.....	21	300	Bothwell, C.	2	925	Carleton Place.....	29	800			
Arkona.....	20	500	<i>Bowmanville</i>	8	3000	Carronbrook.....	21	1205			
Arnrior.....	36	1714	Bracebridge.....	40	700	Castleton.....	32	1000			
Arthur.....	43	900	Bradford.....	38	1130	Cayuga, C.	28	400			
<i>Ashturnham</i>	39	1197	Brampton, C.	31	2900	Centerville.....	15	803			
Atherley.....	29	400	Brantford, C.	3	8107	Charleston.....	1	300			
Aultsville.....	39	300	Bridgeport.....	41	700	Charlottesville.....	5	300			
Aurora.....	45	1132	Bridgewater.....	17	450	Chatham, C.	39	300			
Aylmer West.....	9	1400	Bright.....	30	500	Chatsworth.....	19	5873			
Ayr.....	41	1300	Brighton.....	38	1257	Chippawa.....	14	450			
			Brookville, C.	13	5102	Clarkmont.....	42	922			
			Bronte.....	16	550	Clarksburg.....	29	500			
			Brooklin.....	29	650	Cliffburg.....	14	300			
			Brougham.....	29	300	Clifford.....	13	650			
			Bruce Mines.....	46	1298	<i>Clifton</i>	12	1610			
			Brussels.....	18	1000	Clifton.....	18	2016			
			Bufford.....	3	600	Cobourg, C.	28	4142			
			Burriss.....	13	430	Colborne.....	28	823			
			Byng Inlet.....	46	307	Colbrook.....	1	300			
						<i>Coltingwood</i>	38	2829			
						Colombus.....	29	400			

(a) Those figures relate to the year 1901.

(a) Those figures relate to the numbers added to the Counties contained in the Table 1.

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

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NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Gonestogo.....	41	450	Crafton	28	600	M		
Connaught.....	7	500	Granton	25	350			
Consecon	35	500	Gravenhurst	10	400		McGillivray	25 300
Cookstown	38	600	Greenwood	29	500		Madoc.....	17 800
Cooksville.....	31	400	Grimshy.....	24	800		Mallorytown	22 300
Copenhagen.....	9	300	Guelph, C.	13	6878		Malone.....	17 300
Cornwall, C.	39	2033	H				Manchester	29 300
Craig Sholm.....	43	300					Manilla.....	10 500
Creemore.....	38	300					Markham	45 1000
D							Martintown	12 400
							Meaford.....	14 1200
							Merrickville	13 923
							Merriton.....	24 1900
							Millford.....	35 400
							Millbank.....	32 300
							Mill Brook.....	8 1200
							Mill Point.....	17 500
							Milton West, C.	16 891
							Mitchell.....	32 1802
Delaware.....	25	400	Hamilton, C.	11	26716	N	Mohawk.....	3 400
Delhi.....	27	300	Hampton.....	8	400		Mono Mills.....	5 500
Delta.....	22	300	Hanover.....	14	700		Morefield.....	13 400
Demorestville	35	300	Harriston.....	43	1000		Moretown.....	20 400
Dickinson's Landing	39	300	Harrowsmith.....	11	300		Morpeth.....	19 600
Dingle or Dutton	18	1000	Harwood.....	28	400		Morrisburg.....	7 1156
Drayton.....	13	500	Hastings.....	33	900		Morrison.....	43 400
Dresden.....	2	1000	Hawkesbury	34	1671		Mount Brydges	25 550
Drumbo.....	30	600	Hawkesville.....	41	500		Mount Forest.....	43 1370
Drumontville.....	42	1000	Hespeler.....	41	797			
Dundas, C.	44	3135	Hillsburg.....	43	400			
Dunnville.....	26	1452	Holland Landing	45	700			
Durham.....	14	1200	Hollin.....	43	400			
E			Humberstone.....	42	400			
			I					
Eganville.....	36	400	Iagersoll.....	30	4022			
Egmondville.....	18	500	Iona.....	9	500			
Elmira.....	41	800	Irish Creek.....	13	750			
Elora.....	43	1498	Iroquois.....	7	781			
Embro.....	30	484	J					
Erin.....	43	600						
Exeter.....	18	1000						
F								
Farran's Point	39	300	Jarvis.....	15	400			
Fenelon Falls.....	40	750	K					
Fergus.....	43	1666						
Fingal.....	9	500						
Fitzroy Harbor	6	300						
Flesherton.....	14	350						
Florence.....	20	350						
Fonthill.....	26	500						
Forest.....	20	500						
Fort Erie.....	42	835						
Frankford.....	17	900						
G			L					
Galt, C.	29	3827	Lakelfield.....	33	300	O		
Gananoque.....	22	2020	Lefroy.....	38	300			
Garden Island.....	11	762	Lindsay, C.	40	4019		Oakville.....	16 1684
Garden River.....	16	400	Lestowell.....	32	976		Odessa.....	23 750
George-town.....	16	1282	Little Britain.....	40	330		Oil Springs.....	20 350
Glenallan.....	13	400	Lloydstown.....	45	490		Omamee.....	40 600
Glenoe.....	25	500	London, C.	25	15826		Gnondaga.....	3 400
Glen William.....	16	400	L Oregual, C.....	34	800		Orillia.....	38 2832
Goderich, C.	18	3151	Loughboro.....	11	450		Orono.....	8 1000
Gorrie or Howick	18	400	Luan.....	25	1000		Osgoode.....	6 350
			Lucknow.....	4	800		OTTAWA, C.	29 3185
			Lyn.....	22	750		Otterville.....	6 2155
			Lynden.....	14	400		Owen Sound, C.....	30 750
								13 3639

[illegible]

	a	Popula- tion.
34		700
9		593
27		600

4	1200
19	600
9	400
25	539
28	800
20	300
44	1000
27	900
41	1591
42	1100
26	300
41	500
35	517
16	700
44	300
22	400
29	2732
20	500
1	300
7	400
10	4253
18	700
45	1000
30	5000
40	400
18	700
20	700

15	400
45	350
45	2203

9	300
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DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

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TABLE III.—COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.
NEW BRUNSWICK.			14	Westmoreland	29335	26	Colchester	23331
1	St. John	23315	15	Albert	10672	27	Pictou	32114
2	Charlotte	25882	NOVA SCOTIA.			28	Antigonish	16512
3	King's	24593	16	Hants	21301	29	Guysborough	16555
4	Queen's	13847	17	Kings	21370	30	Inverness	23415
5	Sunbury	6824	18	Annapolis		31	Victoria	11346
6	York	27140	19	Digby		32	Cape Breton	26454
7	Carleton	19938	20	Yarmouth		33	Richmond	14268
8	Victoria	4407	21	Shelburne	1111	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		
9	Madawaska	7234	22	Queen's	19554	34	King's	27200
10	Restigouche	5575	23	Lunenburg	23834	35	Queen's	50900
11	Gloucester	18810	24	Halifax	27381	36	Prince	16821
12	Northumberland	20216	25	Cumberland	23518			
13	Kent	19101						

TABLE IV.—CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Acadia Mines	26	500	C			E		
Advocate Harbor	25	600	Campbellton	10	600	Edmondston	8	400
Albert Mines	25	200	Canning	17	600	Ellershausen	16	300
Alberton	36	700	Canso	29	1136	Englishtown	31	524
Am'test, C.	25	2000	Cape John	27	300	F		
Andover	8	400	Cape Negro	21	350	Fairville	1	1500
Antigonish, C.	18	800	Caraquette	11	1000	Falmouth	16	400
Acadia	28	1000	Carleton	21	1044	Fisher's Grant	27	300
Arichat, C.	20	500	Chapman	14	400	Five Islands	26	600
Arichat, C.	23	1058	Charlottetown, C.	35	7000	Folly Village	26	400
Arichat, C.	8	400	Chester	26	300	FRDERICTON, C.	6	6906
B			Chigonaise	23	900	G		
Baddeck, C.	31	400	Clarke's Harbor	21	400	Gagetown, C.	4	1282
Baie Verte	14	200	Clements Port	1	300	Georgetown, C.	31	1100
Barnaby River	12	500	Clyde River	1	300	Goldenville	29	900
Barrington	21	800	Cocaigne	1	900	Grand Falls, C.	8	700
Bathurst, C.	11	600	Coquerall	23	300	Grand Pre	17	600
Bear River	19	900	County Harbor	29	300	Granville Ferry	18	300
Bear River Corner	2	400	Cow Bay	32	1986	Great Village	26	600
Bellevue	36	300	D			Guegen	13	320
Beliveau	19	200	Dalhousie, C.	10	600	Guysborough, C.	29	1887
Beliveau	7	200	Darmouth	24	4356	H		
Berwick	17	500	Digby, C.	19	1951	HALIFAX, C.	24	29582
Blissville	5	300	Dorchester, C.	14	800	Hantsport	16	700
Boieston	12	200	Douglastown	12	400			
Boisdale	32	500						
Bridgewater	23	1000						
Briggs Corners	4	500						
Brooklyn	4	300						
Buclouche	13	500						

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Havibock.....	19	500	Montague.....	31	370	St. Mary.....	19	390
Head of St. Mary.....	19	350	Montague Gold Mines.....	24	400	St. Paul's.....	13	500
Hibern.....	20	500	Murray River.....	31	500	St. Peter's.....	11	600
Hillsborough.....	15	900	Musquodoboit Harbor.....	24	1151	St. Stephen.....	2	3000
Hopwood, C.....	13	500				Salisbury.....	14	300
Humphreys, C.....	3	201				Shag Harbor.....	21	300
I			N			Shediac.....	14	500
Indiantown.....	1	2500	Newcastle, C.....	12	1500	Shelburne, C.....	21	1000
Isaac Harbor.....	29	300	Newdy Quaddy.....	24	350	Sherbrooke.....	29	500
J			New Germany.....	23	500	Shippegan.....	11	500
Jacksonville.....	7	300	New Glasgow, C.....	27	2498	Shublenacadie.....	26	350
K			New Port.....	16	400	Souris.....	44	500
Kempton.....	26	300	New Port Landing.....	16	500	Springville.....	27	350
Kemetcook.....	6	350	Nine Mile Creek.....	33	300	Spurr's Cove.....	1	300
Kentville, C.....	17	1779	North Sidney.....	32	1000	Stellarton.....	27	2500
Kingslon.....	3	500				Summerside, C.....	36	2000
Kingslon.....	13	600	O			Sydney, C.....	32	3000
Kouchibouguac.....	13	600	Oronoto, C.....	5	400	Sydney Mines.....	32	2000
L			P			T		
Lawrencetown.....	24	504	Parrsborough.....	25	800	Tanger (New).....	24	600
Lawrencetown.....	18	600	Passage.....	21	500	Tanger (Old).....	24	300
Ledge.....	2	300	Petitcodiac.....	14	400	Tatamagouche.....	26	500
Little Glace Bay.....	32	400	Petite de Grat.....	33	350	Tête à Gauche.....	11	300
Liverpool, C.....	22	3000	Pictou, C.....	27	3200	Torbrook.....	18	300
Locke Port.....	21	400	Plainster Cove.....	30	600	Tracadie.....	18	1200
Londonderry.....	26	600	Port Hawkesbury.....	30	600	Tracadie.....	18	1700
Long Island.....	19	700	Port Hood, C.....	30	700	Truro, C.....	26	2500
Louisbourg.....	32	600	Portland.....	1	12520	Tusket.....	20	450
Louisbourg, C.....	23	1560	Port Medway.....	22	600	U		
M			Port Mulgrave.....	29	400	Upper Economy.....	26	425
Mabou.....	30	600	Princeton.....	36	1500	Upper Woodstock.....	7	400
McAdam Junction.....	20	400	Prospect.....	24	700	W		
Madisco.....	11	300	Pugwash.....	25	700	Wallace.....	25	400
Mahone Bay.....	23	800	Q			Walton.....	16	600
Maitland.....	16	600	Quaco.....	1	1000	Waverley.....	24	600
Manchester.....	16	600	R			Webbers.....	18	350
Margaretsville.....	29	500	Red Island.....	33	776	West Arrichal.....	33	350
Marshall's Town.....	18	300	Richibucto, C.....	13	800	West Northfield.....	23	1300
Marysville.....	19	300	River Bourgeois.....	33	964	Westville.....	27	1000
Matatal's Lake.....	6	300	River Dennis.....	30	300	Weymouth.....	19	400
Maugerville.....	26	400	River Dennis Road.....	30	500	White Head.....	29	350
Memramcook.....	5	300	River Hebert.....	25	400	Whycocomah.....	30	400
Mérigomish.....	14		River John.....	27	500	Wilson's Beach.....	2	500
Middleboro.....	27	400	S			Windsor, C.....	16	3000
Mill's Village.....	25	475	Sackville.....	14	1500	Wine Harbor.....	29	380
Milton.....	22	400	St. Andrews, C.....	2	1800	Wolfville.....	17	900
Milton, C.....	22	1100	St. Elconords.....	36	400	Woodstock, C.....	20	0
Milton, C.....	2	2000	St. John.....	1	28805	Y		
Moncton, C.....	14	4810				Yarmouth, C.....	20	3500

TABLE V.—EXTENT and POPULATION of the DIFFERENT PARTS of the GLOBE.

I.—GRAND DIVISIONS.

DIVISIONS.	Area in square miles.	Population.
North America.....	7,857,191	58,582,611
South America.....	6,552,000	26,880,000
Europe.....	3,765,938	297,358,000
Asia.....	15,196,000	629,329,000
Africa.....	11,008,000	96,244,000
Oceania.....	4,586,800	32,275,000
Total.....	48,965,929	1,110,668,611

II.—North America.

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.
Dominion of Canada.....	3,039,164	3,744,915
Newfoundland.....	42,000	130,000
Bermuda Islands.....	50	14,796
Danish America.....	790,000	74,000
United States.....	3,010,000	38,549,000
Mexico.....	668,000	9,176,000
Central America.....	213,000	2,691,500
West Indies.....	95,000	4,202,400
Total.....	7,857,191	58,582,611

III.—South America.

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.
Colombia.....	457,000	2,795,000
Venezuela.....	410,000	1,565,000
Ecuador.....	204,000	1,040,000
Guiana.....	169,000	221,000
Brazil.....	2,724,000	10,045,000
Peru.....	540,000	3,500,000
Bolivia.....	480,000	1,987,000
Chili.....	260,000	2,146,000
La Plata.....	880,000	1,737,000
Paraguay.....	74,000	1,337,000
Uruguay.....	70,000	387,000
Patagonia.....	280,000	120,000
Total.....	6,552,000	26,880,000

IV.—Europe.

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.
Great Britain.....	122,550	31,810,000
Denmark.....	15,900	1,500,000
Sweden.....	170,000	4,159,000
Norway.....	123,000	1,712,000

Europe.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Russia.....	2,095,100	68,000,000
France.....	198,000	36,000,000
Belgium.....	11,313	5,000,000
Holland.....	13,890	3,700,000
Germany.....	74,785	16,070,000
Prussia.....	136,000	24,019,000
Austria.....	210,000	36,000,000
Switzerland.....	15,250	2,669,000
Spain.....	177,000	16,732,000
Portugal.....	34,500	3,995,000
Italy.....	111,109	26,104,000
Papal States.....	4,891	692,000
Turkey.....	203,500	16,437,000
Greece.....	19,250	1,349,000
Total.....	3,765,938	297,358,000

V.—Asia.

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.
Siberia.....	5,249,000	8,329,000
China.....	4,088,000	369,000,000
Japan.....	250,000	35,000,000
Hindoostan.....	1,250,000	130,000,000
Farther India.....	920,000	42,000,000
Turkestan.....	640,000	6,700,000
Afghanistan.....	370,000	4,000,000
Beloochistan.....	150,000	1,500,000
Persia.....	470,000	9,000,000
Turkey in Asia.....	669,000	16,000,000
Arabia.....	1,200,000	8,000,000
Total.....	15,196,000	629,329,000

VI.—Africa.

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.
Sahara.....	2,180,000	2,000,000
Morocco.....	222,000	8,500,000
Algeria.....	190,000	3,000,000
Tripoli.....	131,000	700,000
Tunis.....	69,000	3,300,000
Egypt.....	180,000	5,214,000
Nubia.....	320,000	500,000
Abyssinia.....	280,000	3,000,000
Liberia.....	40,000	80,000
Eastern Africa.....	612,000	4,500,000
Sierra Leone.....	44,000	50,000
Kordofan, Sennaar, &c.....	100,000	1,000,000
Cape Colony.....	230,000	200,000



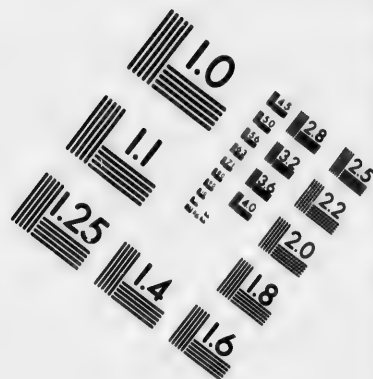
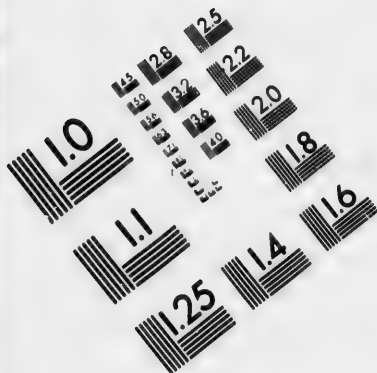
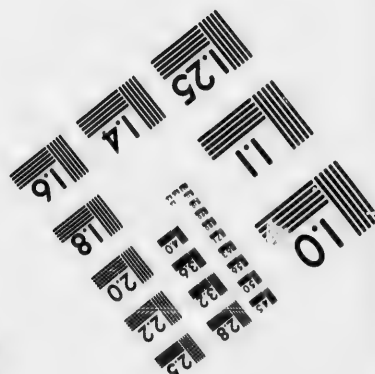
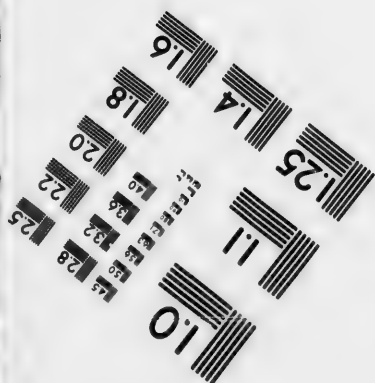
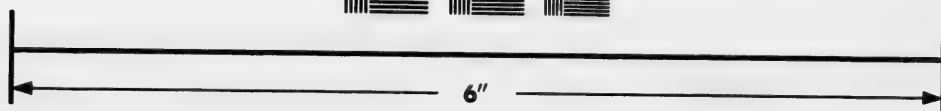
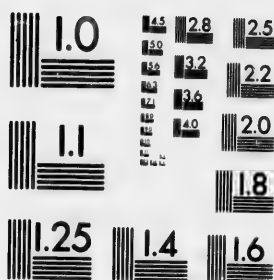


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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Table V.—Continued.)—EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

Africa.—(Continued.)			VII.—Oceanica.		
COUNTRIES.	Area in square miles.	Population.	COUNTRIES.	Area.	POPULATION.
Hottentots Country.....	350,000	1,000,000	Sumatra.....	140,000	4,500,000
Lower Guinea.....	370,000	7,000,000	Flores, Timor.....	49,000	600,000
Upper Guinea.....	250,000	5,000,000	Java.....	50,000	12,000,000
Senegambia.....	380,000	8,000,000	Borneo.....	300,000	3,000,000
Soudan.....	1,400,000	20,000,000	Celebes.....	71,000	2,000,000
Australian Africa.....	2,904,000	12,200,000	Spice Islands.....	33,800	2,750,000
Madagascar.....	191,000	4,700,000	Philippines.....	120,000	4,000,000
Other Islands.....	312,000	5,000,000	Polynesia.....	151,000	155,000
Total.....	11,003,600	96,244,000	Australia.....	3,120,000	1,500,000
			Tasmania.....	28,000	100,000
			New Zealand.....	166,000	263,000
			New Guinea.....	270,000	700,000
			Other Islands.....	148,000	400,000
			Total.....	4,586,800	32,275,000

Table VI.—COUNTIES (Province of Quebec.)

Counties and principal Towns.		Population.	Counties and principal Towns.		Population.
1 Pontiac.....	Portage du Fort....	15810	33 Missisquoi.....	Bedford.....	16972
2 Ottawa.....	Aylmer.....	38629	34 Brome.....	Knowlton.....	13757
3 Argenteuil.....	Lachute.....	12805	35 Stanstead.....	Stanstead.....	13138
4 Two Mountains.....	St. Scholastique.....	15615	36 Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.....	19077
5 Val-d'Aulieu.....	Val-d'Aulieu.....	11003	37 Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.....	8516
6 Soulanges.....	Coteau-Landing.....	10808	38 Richmond.....	Richmond.....	11213
7 Huntingdon.....	Huntingdon.....	16304	39 Drummond.....	Drummondville.....	14281
8 Beauharnois.....	Beauharnois.....	14757	40 Wolfe.....	Wolfe.....	8823
9 Chateauguay.....	St. Martine.....	11688	41 Compton.....	Compton.....	13665
10 Napierville.....	St. Cyprien.....	12122	42 Beauce.....	St. Joseph.....	27353
11 St. John.....	St. John.....	11861	43 Megantic.....	Megantic.....	13879
12 Laprairie.....	Laprairie.....	10498	44 Arthabaska.....	St. Christophe.....	17611
13 Chambly.....	Longueuil.....	12717	45 Lotbinière.....	Lotbinière.....	20666
14 Verchères.....	Varennes.....	132865	46 Lévis.....	Lévis.....	24831
15 Hochelaga.....	Longue-Pointe.....	9172	47 Dorchester.....	St. Hédoune.....	17779
16 Laval.....	St. Rose.....	11179	48 Bellechasse.....	St. Michel.....	17637
17 Jacques-Cartier.....	Pointe-Claire.....	15473	49 Montmagny.....	Montmagny.....	13555
18 L'Assomption.....	L'Assomption.....	19591	50 Perneuf.....	Cap-Santé.....	22569
19 Terrebonne.....	St. Jérôme.....	12742	51 Québec.....	Charlebourg.....	79306
20 Montcalm.....	St. Justine.....	23075	52 Montmorency.....	Château-Richer.....	12085
21 Joliette.....	Joliette.....	19804	53 Charlevoix.....	Baie St. Paul.....	15611
22 Berthier.....	Berthier.....	15079	54 L'Islet.....	St. Jean Po. l-Joli.....	13147
23 Maskinongé.....	Rivière-du-Loup.....	19499	55 Kamouraska.....	St. Louis de Kam La.....	24254
24 St. Maurice.....	St. Genevieve.....	22052	56 Temiscouata.....	Be Verte.....	22491
25 Champlain.....	Nicolet.....	23262	57 Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi.....	17493
26 Nicolet.....	Sorel.....	2317	58 Saguenay.....	Tadoussac.....	1788
27 Yamaska.....	St. François du Lac.....	20043	59 Rimouski.....	Rimouski.....	27148
28 Richelieu.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	18310	60 Gaspé.....	Perce.....	15557
29 St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Rosalie.....	19491	61 Bonaventure.....	New-Carlisle.....	15923
30 Bagot.....	St. Marie de Monnoir.....	17634	Labrador.....	Labrador.....	3699
31 Rouville.....	Iberville.....	15413	Magdalen Islands (1).....	Magdalen Islands (1).....	3172

(1) Magdalen Islands belong to the electoral District of Gaspé.

Table VII.—PARISHES, VILLAGES and TOWNS of the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. (1)

PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.
Abbotsford	31	1674	Cartier, or St. Come.....	21	645	Gaspé	60	3610
Acton Vale	30	1849	Caspepiac	61	26	Gentilly	26	2884
Allright Island	1	838	Casgrain	54	1065	Godmanchester, C.....	7	2055
Allumettes	1	1503	Chambly	13	1279	Gore	3	717
Anticosti	18	1322	Chambly (Basin)	13	600	Granby	36	876
Armagh	44	730	Chatham	3	3432	Granby	36	2325
Ascot	37	3244	Charlesbourg, C.....	51	2403	Grand Bay	57	1304
Auckland	41	260	Château-Itcher, C.....	52	1618	Grand River	60	1063
Aylmer, C.....	2	1650	Chénier	44	1866	Grantham	39	829
Aylwin	2	425	Cherbourg	59	551	Greenville	3	2223
Bagotville	57	1598	Chesler	44	3692	Grindstone Island	3	1052
St. Paul's Bay, C.....	53	1329	Chicoutimi	57	2507	Grindstones	50	1503
Basford	35	2551	Chicoutimi, C.....	57	1393	Group North	151	151
Barston	35	274	Chloridames	60	263	Group South	1131	1131
Baskatong	2	113	Clarendon	1	2675	Halifax	43	4992
Batiscan	25	1433	Cleveland	38	1398	Ham	40	1336
Beauharnois, C.....	8	1112	Coalbrook	41	1263	Hamilton	61	1484
Beaumont	51	4053	Compton	35	1160	Hampton	41	936
Beaupré	26	2629	Contrecoeur	41	2852	Harrington	3	760
Béancœur, C.....	33	1200	Cookshire, C.....	14	1813	Hartwell	2	664
Bellford	56	677	Coteau-Landing, C.....	11	400	Hatley	35	2318
Bellefleur, or Mailloux.....	18	906	Coteau St. Louis	6	600	Havelock, C.....	8	1433
Bellin	14	1719	Côte de la Visitation.....	15	2215	Hebertville	57	3771
Berthier, C.....	22	2215	Côte des Neiges.....	15	461	Hemmingford	7	2398
Berthier, en bas	22	1433	Coutouge	15	842	Henriville	32	1918
Berthier, en bas	49	1411	Cox	1	40	Hereford	41	1230
Betsamites, &c.....	36	911	Granboume	61	2845	Huchingbrooke.....	7	2441
Bienville	34	2878	Groche	47	598	Hochelaga	15	1061
Bolton	34	2878	Danville	25	10	Hope	61	1459
Bonne Esperance	25	10	Danville	38	621	Heward	3	557
Bostonais	13	1364	Derry	56	957	Hull	2	8318
Boucherville	2	687	Deschambault	50	2402	Hull	2	5000
Bouchette	2	379	Douglas	19	954	Huntingdon, C.....	7	763
Bowman	1	2162	Dumoulin	60	1160	Hunterston	23	1238
Bristol	38	856	Dunham	33	3416	Iberville, C.....	32	1238
Brome	42	2036	Durham	33	248	Inverness, C.....	43	2741
Brompton	38	856	Earley	39	2090	Ireland	43	1318
Broughton	42	2036	Elgin	2	1120	Isle-aux-Coudres	53	718
Buckingham	2	1587	Esquimaux (Pointe aux).....	1	89	Isle-aux-Grues.....	49	639
Buckland, (East).....	48	1229	Eskoumains	38	1023	Isle-Bizard	17	835
Buckland, (West).....	47	603	Etchemin	46	3600	Isle-du-Pads	22	1065
Bulstrode	44	766	Farnham, (West)	33	1380	Isle Perrot	5	935
Cacoma	56	1335	Farnham	33	1317	Isle Verte, C.....	56	3212
Cacoma	56	641	Franklin	34	2066	Joliette, C.....	21	3017
Calumet	1	1080	Freightsbu g.....	33	255	Joliette	57	1290
Cameron	2	687	Garthby	40	824	Jonquière	2	92
Canoë Port, (Gardian Ange).....	31	255				Kakabonga	55	1184
Cape Chat	60	26				Kamouraska	35	797
Cape de la Madeleine.....	25	1226				Kingston	2	835
Cape des Bosiers.....	60	714				Kingsey	39	1907
Cape Santo, C.....	50	1350				Kingsey Falls, (West).....	39	360
Cape St. Ignace.....	49	3278				Kingsey Falls, (East).....	44	370
Carleton	61	2138				Anonction	31	500
						La Baie	27	2691
						L'Acadie.....	11	1797
						Lake of Two Mountains.....	4	735

(c) Those figures relate to the numbers added to the Countries contained in the preceding table.
 (1) The names of **towns** are in black types, and those of *villages* are in *italic*

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS

PARISHES AND TOWNS	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS	c	Popula- tion.
Lachine.....	8	852	Mills Isles	3	579	Rivière-Crease.....	1	162
Lachine.....	17	993	Mingan	5	560	Rivière-des-Prairies	15	779
Lachine	17	1697	Moisie	2	236	Rivière-du-Loup	23	2925
<i>La Chute, C.</i>	3	600	Monouau	24	154	<i>Rivière-du-Loup, or Fra-</i>		
Lacelle.....	11	3307	Mount Carmel.....	25	1239	serville.....	56	1541
Lake Temiscouata.....	56	1791	Mount Carmel.....	55	985	Rivière-du-Loup.....	56	1174
La Jeune-Lorette.....	51	3395	Mount Louis.....	60	520	Rivière-Noire.....	1	155
Lambton.....	42	1525	Montmagny, C.	49	1512	Rivière-Ouelle.....	55	2016
L'Ancienne-Lorette.....	51	2233	Montrigny Ac.....	49	917	Roberval.....	57	2467
L'Ange-Gardien.....	2	1234	Montreal, (Paroisse)	15	11405	Rouge, (North).....	2	75
L'Ange-Gardien (Curo- bert).....	31	2194	Montreal	15	107225	Roxton Falls.....	35	992
L'Ange-Gardien.....	52	1049	Mulsgrave.....	2	195	Roxton.....	36	2396
L'Assomption.....	22	2036	Natasquan.....	2	358	St. Agap.....	45	657
L'Anse-au-Cap.....	60	1533	Nation, (North).....	2	57	St. Aimé.....	28	3150
L'Anse-au-Griffon.....	60	679	Nelson.....	43	1633	St. Alban.....	50	1665
Laprairie.....	12	1697	Nenville.....	50	1060	St. Albert.....	14	371
<i>Laprairie, C.</i>	12	1259	New Carlisle, C.....	61	455	St. Alexandre.....	50	1763
La Présentation.....	29	1830	New Glasgow.....	49	168	St. Alexandre.....	32	3303
L'Assomption.....	18	1599	New Port.....	41	924	St. Alexis.....	20	1360
L'Assomption, C.....	18	1210	New Richmond.....	61	1789	St. Alphonse.....	21	1266
Laterrière.....	57	1319	Newton.....	5	1227	St. Ambroise.....	21	1868
Laval.....	52	763	Nicoll.....	26	2797	St. Anaclet.....	59	1173
Lavaltrie.....	22	1312	Northfield.....	2	461	St. André.....	55	1738
L'Avenir.....	39	1716	Notre-Dame des Anges.....	33	594	St. André Avelin.....	2	1872
La Visitation.....	25	1601	Notre-Dame de la Vic., C.....	46	1361	St. Andrews.....	3	2222
Leeds, C.....	43	2754	Notre-Dame de Bonsecours.....	56	1253	St. Anicet.....	7	3070
L'Épiphanie.....	18	1365	N-Dame du Portage.....	2	1361	St. Anselme.....	47	2285
Les Cédres.....	6	1883	Nouvelle.....	61	1650	St. Antoine Abbe.....	9	1080
Les Eboulements.....	6	1883	Onslow.....	1	1997	St. Antoine.....	14	1663
Levis	53	2115	Orford.....	37	810	St. Antoine de Tilly.....	15	883
Leves.....	46	6691	Ouassoneau.....	24	4	St. Antonin.....	56	1185
Lewick.....	6	98	Pahos.....	60	1570	St. Armand.....	33	2396
Lumière.....	41	801	Perce, C.....	69	1743	St. Arsene.....	56	1512
L'Islet.....	12	890	Peribonka.....	57	37	St. Athanase.....	31	3139
<i>L'Islet</i>	54	3084	Petite-Rivière.....	53	597	St. Aubert.....	54	1382
Lechaber.....	54	1000	Philipsburg.....	33	272	St. Augustin.....	18	1812
Longue-Pointe, C.....	2	1776	Pierreville.....	27	3116	St. Augustin.....	18	1880
Longueuil.....	13	1011	Pikanock.....	2	435	St. Barnaby.....	1639	
Longueuil, C.	13	881	<i>Plessisville</i>	43	721	St. Barnaby.....	23	1239
Lotbinière.....	13	2083	Pohouegamouk.....	55	120	St. Barthelémy.....	23	2509
Low.....	15	2129	Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	15	1053	St. Basil.....	50	2012
Magog.....	2	965	Pointe-Claire, C.....	17	1011	St. Benoit.....	4	1613
Mailbourg.....	35	1174	Pointe-des-Monts.....	17	461	St. Bernard.....	47	1820
Mailbourg.....	48	906	Pointe-du-Lac.....	24	106	St. Bonaventure.....	39	1444
Malbaie.....	53	2960	Port Daniel.....	61	1467	St. Bruno.....	13	1406
Manicouagan.....	66	1387	Portland.....	2	1370	St. Calixte.....	20	1297
Mann.....	61	86	Portneuf.....	2	396	St. Camille.....	40	606
Maria.....	61	636	Potton.....	50	1790	St. Canut.....	4	645
Marieville, C.....	31	2138	Princeville.....	34	2178	St. Casimir.....	50	2263
Masham.....	2	723	Quebec	41	511	St. Celestin.....	26	1609
Maskinonge.....	2	1904	Repentigny.....	51	59699	St. Césaire.....	31	937
Mataon.....	59	2080	Restigouche.....	18	880	St. Césaire.....	31	3737
Mataonin.....	24	1408	Richelieu.....	61	575	St. Charles or Lachenaie.....	18	852
McNider.....	24	203	Richemond, C.	31	760	St. Charles.....	29	4176
Meccatina.....	59	2265	Rice, ad.....	2	715	St. Charles.....	48	2959
Mekinae.....	25	358	Rimouski, C.	5	3384	St. Charles Borromeo.....	21	1292
Melbourne.....	38	133	Ripon.....	59	1186	St. Christophe.....	44	1287
<i>Melbourne</i>	38	2290	Rivière-à-l'Aigle.....	2	1109	St. Clement.....	8	2068
Metapédia, (Cher.).....	59	270	Rivière-au-Rat.....	28	22	St. Clément.....	6	1057
Metis.....	59	683	Rivière au Bois clair.....	24	24	St. Colomb or Sillery.....	51	3118
	56	2169		15	1197	St. Colomban.....	4	676

	c	Popula- tion.
1		162
15		779
23		2925
56		1541
56		1174
1		155
55		2016
57		2467
2		75
35		992
36		2396
45		657
28		3150
50		1665
44		371
59		1763
32		3303
30		1360
21		1266
21		1868
59		1173
55		1738
2		1872
3		2222
7		3070
47		2285
9		1080
14		1663
56		883
56		1185
33		2396
43		1512
31		3139
1382		1812
1880		1639
1639		1549
2500		2012
1613		1820
1144		1406
1297		606
645		937
2263		3737
1609		852
937		1176
1202		1057
1287		3118
2068		676

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

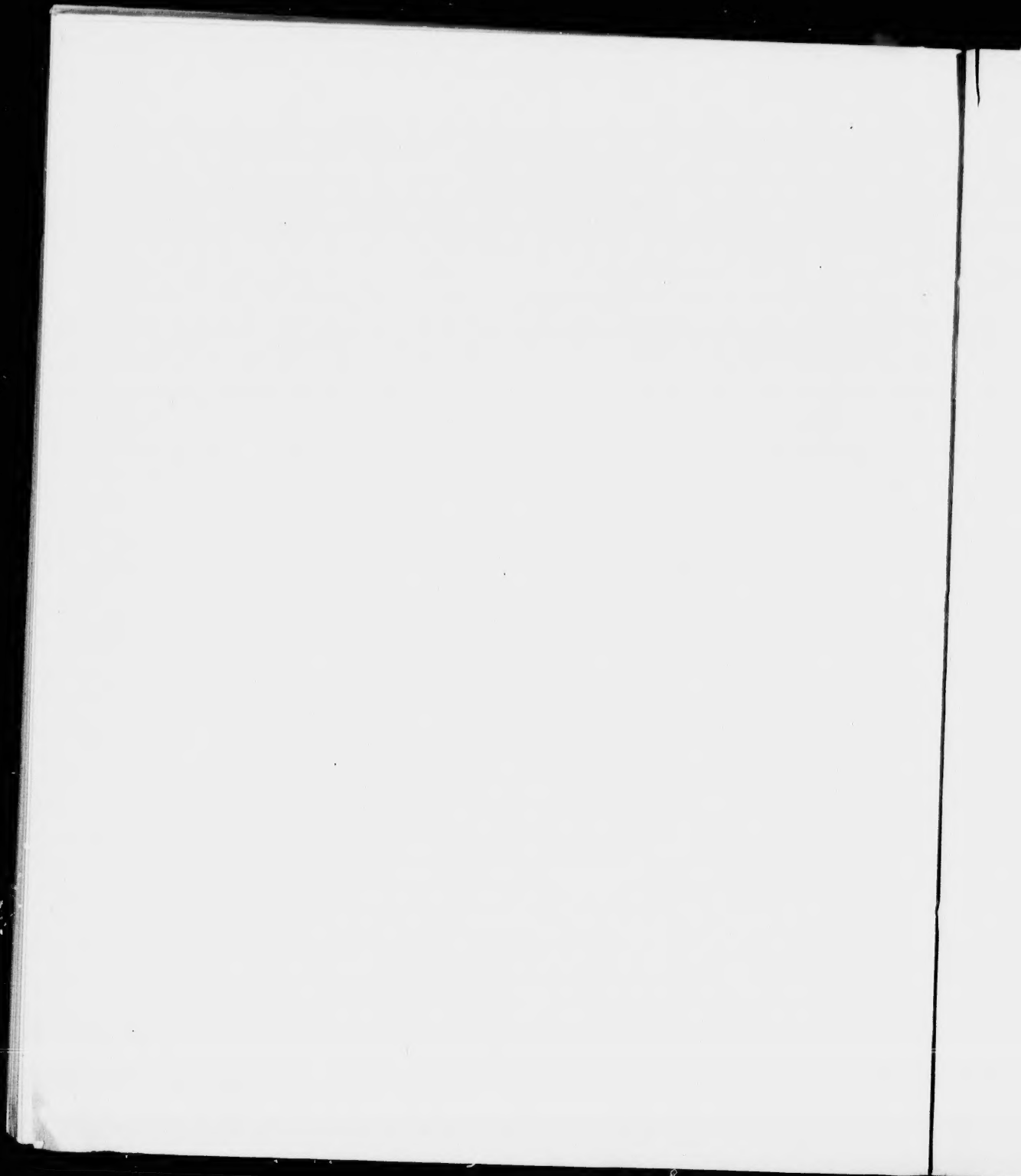
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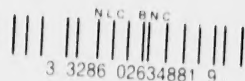
PARISHES AND TOWNS	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.
St. Clément	21	645	St. Hyacinthe Conf.	29	788	St. Norbert (Arthabaska)	44	730
St. Constant	12	1898	St. Hippolyte	19	967	St. Nicholas	46	2356
St. Cuthbert	32	3122	St. Ignace	6	1612	St. Onésime	55	779
St. Cyrille	10	3273	St. Irénée	53	997	St. Ours	28	1785
St. Damase	54	1028	St. Isidore	12	1814	St. Ours	28	701
St. David	29	2345	St. Jacques	47	2473	St. Pacôme	55	2863
St. Denis	27	2934	St. Isidore	20	2757	St. Pascal	55	797
St. Denis	29	2463	St. Jacques le Mineur	12	1835	St. Paul	18	1048
St. Dalmace	55	980	St. Janvier	19	1300	St. Paul de l'Industrie	21	1943
St. Dominique	23	2055	St. Jean de Matha	21	2293	St. Paulin	23	1080
St. Donat	39	819	St. Jean d'Orléans	52	1436	St. Philippe	12	300
St. Dunstan	51	354	St. Jean de l'Anse	57	612	St. Philippe de Neri	55	991
St. Edouard	10	1635	St. Jean des Chaillons	45	2118	St. Pie	30	3168
St. Edouard	45	1197	St. Jean-Baptiste	15	4408	St. Pierre	27	1242
St. Edouard	47	1844	St. Jean-Baptiste	31	1953	St. Pierre d'Orléans	52	1109
St. Elie	24	472	St. Jean-Chrysostome	9	4291	St. Pierre	19	1292
St. Eloi	56	1144	St. Jean-Chrysostome	46	1707	St. Pierre les Becquets	26	2942
St. Fozet	42	2129	St. John's, (Dore) C.	11	3022	St. Placide	4	1172
St. Ephrem	30	1392	St. Jean-Port-Joli	54	2486	St. Polycarpe	6	3992
St. Ephrem	42	1693	St. Jerome, C.	19	1159	St. Prosper	25	1147
St. Esprit	20	1537	St. Jerome	19	2480	St. Raphael	18	2805
St. Etienne (Chaudière)	46	766	St. Jerome du Lac St. Jean	37	1858	St. Raymond	50	3243
St. Etienne	8	1097	St. Jerusalem	3	1670	St. Remy	10	1938
St. Etienne des Grès	24	2574	St. Joachim (Châteauguay)	9	2080	St. Remy	10	831
St. Eustache	4	1987	St. Joachim	52	923	St. Robert	28	1516
St. Eustache	4	858	St. Joseph	46	2142	St. Roch l'Achigan	28	972
St. Evariste	12	1153	St. Joseph du Lac	4	1292	St. Roch des Aulnaies	18	2533
St. Fabien	49	1695	St. Joseph, C.	42	2998	St. Roch	54	3311
St. Félix de Valois	21	3196	St. Jude	29	2133	St. Sauveur	19	1845
St. Ferol	49	991	St. Justin	23	1578	St. Sebastien	32	3086
St. Fidele	43	813	St. Lambert	13	327	St. Sebastien (Valeport)	42	1083
St. Flavien	45	1405	St. Lambert	46	1563	St. Severe	24	822
St. François de Sales	46	864	St. Laurent	17	2911	St. Simeon	53	456
St. François du Lac	27	2329	St. Laurent d'Orléans	52	993	St. Simon	30	1909
St. François d'Orléans, C.	32	152	St. Lazare	48	2063	St. Simon	59	1186
St. François	42	3982	St. Leon	23	1801	St. Stanislas Kostka	8	1553
St. François	49	1613	St. Leonard	26	747	St. Stanislas	25	2703
St. François-Xavier	35	1036	St. Liboire, C.	30	1129	St. Sulpice	18	864
St. Frederic	42	1765	St. Liguori	20	1485	St. Sylvestre	45	3719
St. Gabriel	31	960	St. Lin	18	2697	St. Theodore	20	1619
St. Gabriel, (Ouest)	31	1250	St. Louis de Gonzague	8	3172	St. Theodore	30	1236
St. George	33	2080	St. Louis (Blandford)	44	533	St. Thomas	21	1843
St. George	42	1004	St. Luc	11	800	St. Thomas	33	870
St. George de Windsor	38	2069	St. Luc, (Vincennes)	25	734	St. Thomas	49	2893
St. Germain	39	2843	St. Malachie	2	513	St. Timothee	8	2479
St. Germain de Rimouski	59	2843	St. Malachie (d'Ormstown)	9	2958	St. Tit	25	1531
St. Gies	18	2420	St. Marc	17	1106	St. Tite des Caps	52	663
St. Gies	15	1197	St. Marcel	14	1117	St. Urbain	9	1666
St. Gregoire (Mt John)	32	2342	St. Martin	29	1222	St. Urbain	53	855
St. Gregoire	36	2619	St. Mathias	16	2747	St. Valentin	11	2148
St. Guillaume	39	2532	St. Mathieu	31	939	St. Valerien	36	1293
St. Henri de Mascoche	18	2435	St. Mathieu de Rioux	24	130	St. Victor	42	1507
St. Henri	46	2418	St. Maurice	59	896	St. Vincent	16	2320
St. Hormas	4	1307	St. Medard	25	3004	St. Vincelas	26	729
St. Hilaire	31	1208	St. Michel	44	1165	St. Zepherin	27	1550
St. Hubert	53	862	St. Michel (La Pigeonnrière)	27	362	St. Zoticque	6	1600
St. Hugues	13	1013	St. Michel, C.	10	1980	St. Adele	19	1570
St. Hyacinthe	30	2344	St. Modeste	48	2134	St. Agathe	45	1051
St. Hyacinthe	29	2581	St. Narcisse	25	1469	St. Agathe des Monts	19	1448
St. Hyacinthe, C.	29	3746	St. Norbert	22	1943			

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popu- lation.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popu- lation.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popu- lation.
Ste. Agnes	53	1615	Ste. Marie du Monnoir..	31	1698	Tadousac.....	58	765
Ste. Angele	31	1556	Ste. Marie	32	3166	Temiscanung, (East)....	1	234
Ste. Angele de Laval.....	26	1022	Ste. Marthe	5	2115	Templeton	2	3401
Ste. Angele de Merici	59	715	Ste. Martine, C.....	9	2543	Terrebonne	19	836
Ste. Angelique	2	1738	Ste. Marguerite.....	47	1571	Terrebonne	19	1650
Ste. Anne des Plaines	19	1821	Ste. Melanie, (D'aillebout).	21	1548	Tewkesbury.....	51	300
Ste. Anne	17	1296	Ste. Perpetue.....	9	1548	Thetford	43	1092
Ste. Anne Lapocatiere.....	55	3134	Ste. Monique	26	263	Thorne	1	624
Ste. Anne de la Perade.....	25	2860	Ste. Rosalie	30	1591	Thornes	44	1177
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	60	1215	Ste. Philomene	16	1816	Tingwick	2	198
Ste. Apollinaire.....	45	1533	Ste. Rose	16	1816	Tomasino	2	3967
Ste. Beatrix	21	927	Ste. Rose, C.....	16	736	Trois-Pistoles	56	1589
Ste. Brigid	32	2128	Ste. Scholastique	4	2811	Tromblay	57	844
Ste. Brigid des Saults.....	26	548	Ste. Sholastique, C.....	4	207	Trois Rivières (Paroisse)...	24	7570
Ste. Catherine	50	1263	Ste. Sophie	19	1311	Three Rivers	51	737
Ste. Cecile	36	1791	Ste. Therese	19	1768	Valcartier	60	318
Ste. Cecile or Valley-			Ste. Therese	19	914	Vallee des Monts.....	14	1952
field	8	2995	Ste. Ursule.....	23	2322	Varennes	14	560
Ste. Cecile du Bic.....	59	2888	Ste. Victoire	28	1620	Vaudreuil	5	2848
Ste. Cothilde	44	371	Sault au Recollet	15	2406	Vaudreuil, C.....	14	2739
Ste. Claire	47	2481	Sault St. Louis.....	12	1604	Vercheres.....	1	320
Ste. Croix, C.....	45	2260	Sept Isles	1	191	Victoriaville.....	44	1425
Ste. Dorothee	16	989	Scittrington.....	53	862	Viger	56	1626
Ste. Elisabeth	21	2753	Shaouanigan.....	24	1189	Villeneuve	2	251
Ste. Emelie de l'Energie.....	21	544	Sheen	1	470	Wakefield.....	2	1338
Ste. Emelie, (Leclerville)...	45	1131	Shefford	36	3542	Waltham	1	404
Ste. Eumie	26	261	Shenley	12	955	Warwick	44	542
Ste. Famille	52	834	Sherbrooke	37	4432	Waterloo, C.....	36	1240
Ste. Felicite	59	1088	Sherrington.....	10	2035	Weedon	40	1286
Ste. Flavie	59	2321	Shipton	38	2351	Wendover	39	767
Ste. Foy	51	1625	Somerses	43	3628	Wentworth	3	656
Ste. Genevieve	17	1304	Sorel	23	3446	Westbury.....	41	363
Ste. Genevieve	17	672	Sorel, C	28	5636	Wickham	39	936
Ste. Genevieve de Batis-			Soulanges	6	231	Windsor	38	1107
can, C.....	25	2277	Stanbrige	33	5024	Winslow	41	1667
Ste. Germaine	47	730	Standon	17	604	Wolfestown	40	2089
Ste. Gertrude	26	1552	Stanfold	44	1953	Woodbridge.....	55	556
Ste. Helene	30	1157	Standstead	35	4022	Wotton	40	1807
Ste. Helene	55	1399	Standstead, (Plaines), C.....	35	571	Wright	2	918
Ste. Henedine, C.....	17	1234	Stoke	38	508	Yamachiche	24	1065
Ste. Julie	14	1153	Stonham	51	362	Yamachiche, C	24	1300
Ste. Justine	20	1117	Stukely	36	2599	Yamaska	27	2093
Ste. Justine, C.....	17	406	Sutton	34	3143	York	60	283
Ste. Louise	54	1211	Sydenham	60	932			
Ste. Luc	59	1764						

NS.	c	Popula- tion.
58	765	
1	234	
2	3401	
19	836	
19	1050	
51	300	
43	1092	
1	624	
44	1177	
2	198	
56	3967	
57	1589	
24	844	
24	7570	
51	737	
60	318	
14	1952	
14	560	
5	2848	
5	494	
14	2739	
1	320	
44	1425	
56	1626	
2	251	
2	1338	
1	404	
44	542	
36	1240	
40	1286	
39	767	
3	656	
41	363	
39	936	
38	1107	
41	1667	
40	2089	
55	556	
40	1807	
2	918	
24	1065	
24	1300	
27	2093	
60	283	





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